The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,128.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy—4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Two Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 14 As.

Beyond two lines, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch the ports as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. H. Atkinson, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th February 1875, at 11 A.M.

Leaves BOMBAY	February 1875.	Leaves Galle	March 1875.
„ Carwar	March. 1	„ Nagapatam	9
„ Mangalore	2	„ Madras	12
„ Cannanore	3	„ Coconada	14
„ Tellicherry	4	„ Vizagapatam	16
„ Calicut	4	„ Bimlipatam	17
„ Beypore	5	„ Calingapatam	18
„ Cochin	5	„ Gopalpore	19
„ Alleppy	5	„ False Point	19
„ Tuticorin	6	Arrives CALCUTTA	21
„ Colombo	8		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line and will be transhipped at Galle for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Company.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PENANG, 498 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th February, 1875, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY	February 1875.	March 1875.	Leave BUSREH	March 1875.
„ Kurrachee	26	2	„ Mahomerah	17
„ Gwadur	3	9	„ Fao	17
„ Muscat	5	11	„ Bushire	19
„ Bunder Abbas	7	13	„ Linga	24
„ Linga	9	15	„ Bunder Abbas	26
„ Bushire	11	20	„ Muscat	28
„ Fao	13	22	„ Gwadur	30
„ Busreh	13	24	„ Kurrachee	April 2
Arrive BUSREH	14	Arrive BOMBAY		5

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PENANG, 498 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th February 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited) will despatch the s.s. BUSHIRE, 79 Tons 120 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY the 24th February 1875 at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee.	Malwan.
Boria.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherree.	Goa (Panjim) and
Jaytapore.	Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dorsy, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 27th February, at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder:—

Hurnee.	Vingorla.
Rutnagherry.	Goa Panjim.
Jaytapore.	Carwar.
Malwan.	

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 16th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Including Wines.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	48	30	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 8 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st March, 1875.
"ABISSIA," to sail on MONDAY, 15th March, 1875.
"EGYPTIA" to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SU MATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 10TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Piano, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 12th January 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.
AUSTRALIA	J. S. Murray	3648	400	1st—Southampton.
VENETIA	W. C. Angove	3726	450	8th—Suez, &c.
INDUS	N. Stewart	3476	300	15th—Southampton.
TEHERAN	A. H. Johnson	2589	400	22d—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3126	600	29th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	E. Christian	2 88	500	5th—Suez, &c.
NYDAN ES	D. Renaldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
POONAH		2132	600	26th—Southampton.

April.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd February 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 9th March 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. GOLCONDA (1,969 tons and 450 H.P.) Captain S. D. Shallard, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 6th March 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd February 1875.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT TO ODESSA.

(TO SAIL ABOUT 31ST MARCH NEXT.)

THE Russian Steam Navigation Company's S. S. ODESSA will be despatched hence as above.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,

Agents De la Compagnie Russe de Navigation & Vapeur.

Bombay, 10th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave middle of March.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

PALERMO	1,230 Tons	about 27th Feb.	
HINDOO	3,257 „	„	20th March.
YEDDO	1,808 „	„	7th April.
VIRAGO	1,787 „	„	20th „
NAVARINO	3,356 „	„	30th „

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, and carry both First and Second-class Passengers.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.
W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 16th February 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. CALEDONIAN, from Liverpool, are hereby notified of the arrival of the Vessel, and are requested to pay FREIGHT for and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS AT ONCE. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless previously passed by the Captain.

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at New Foras Road, (regulla by order of the Official Assignee, H. C. and on account and risk of Jairam Bingoojee, Ramphal Seevruttoo, Dwarka Bhoich-o and Dwarka Thakoordyal, Milk Vend rs, Insolvents, the following:—

41 Milky She Buffaloes.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th February 1875.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their Rooms, the following, viz.:—

Nicely gilted flower vases, table argand lamps, tea and coffee urns, decanter stands, ad glowes, jugs and basins, paint boxes, pictures, fancy gilted table tops, mirror stand, working box, electric machine, grells, &c.

1 white and green Dinner Set complete.
6 cases of French Papers.
1 case Watch Keys.
75 Kegs of Green Paints.
30 cases of Italian Apples.
Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey Shirting, Ma apolams, Jaconets, Prints, Dhootics, &c.
4 cases of blue, orange and white Prints.
On account and at the risk of Hassun Currim—
12 Dozen Marine Lanterns.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 24th February 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO.,
40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS and Co will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M. at their Rooms, Medows Street, No. 40—

3 Bales Grey Madapollams; 2 cases Sarries, 56 + 44; 3 cases Black Woollen Cloth; 2 cases Black Army Cloth; 4 bales Twine, &c., 1 case Victoria Lawn.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Ahmedjee—
VF 20/37—3 Cases Coral.
AA 1,331—1 Case Imitation Gold Thread.
On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Dawood Khan—
In Diamond 1,228 and Vs below No. 8—1 case Metal Leaves.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 25th inst., Messrs NUSSERWANJEE CULLIAND SS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, at 4 o'clock P.M., by order of the Mortgagee Bahjee Narrayen Minaktar and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Bhyett Rughoonathjee, Manockjee Bhoyset Narayen Bhoyset and Hurrychund Bhoyset, (by virtue of a Mortgage Deeds dated 10th July 1869, and the 4th April 1870) the following valuable Landed Property:—

A house erected and built with chunam, bricks and stones on the Government ground situate at Shendy Bazar or Pydonee Street in the sub-district of Mandvee, containing by admeasurement fourteen feet in breadth, and one hundred and eighty feet in length, be the same little more or less and standing in the name of Bhoyett Rugnoonathjee, in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 611 and in the books of the Chief of Assessment in the name of Bhoyett Rughoonathjee, and assessed under No. 30, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the compound of the said house and passage for water, on or towards the south by the Shendy Bazar Street, on or towards the north by the house of Kerrobs Govindjee, and on or towards the south by the house of Juggonath Bankeretti.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be taken at the time of sale.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & Co.

Bombay, 24th February 1875.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing notices before all kinds of persons the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to secure their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the facilities of the announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS, AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS, THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool. G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; for F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUR MORE NIGHTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.

AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24, 25, 26, and 27 FEBRUARY.

On each evening a beautiful glass case containing a splendid collection of Works of Art made of glass valued at Rs. 50, will be given away, also a large number of other prizes.

Admission Rs. 1 to the Hall; Gallery, 8 annas; Children ½ price to the Hall only. Doors open at 8-30. Commence at 9.

W. CROFLEY.

Special trams will run from the Money Schools after each exhibition.

THE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

WILL APPEAR

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 24TH FEB., 1875,

IN THEIR WELL-KNOWN OPERA OF

BUDRAIMOONEER AND BAINUZEER

AND

AN AMUSING FARCE.

AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE.

Reserved Seats Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. Cooper & Co. Meadow Street and at the Theatre.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M., performance commencing at 8-30 P.M. A Good Band will be in attendance.

ON SATURDAY NEXT, 27TH FEB.

GRAND NEW OPERA,

SHAKUNTALA.

And positively the last night in Bombay, as the Company proceed to Calcutta in the beginning of March.

TOWN HALL.

MR. AND MRS. D'ARCY READ FROM LONDON,

HAVE ARRIVED

AND WILL GIVE THEIR

CELEBRATED ENTERTAINMENT

ON

THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 25TH, AND SATURDAY, FEB. 27TH.

TICKETS AT SOUNDY & CO.

See future Advertisements.

THE BOMBAY SUGAR REFINERY COMPANY, Limited.—SHARES may be applied for to the Secretary, 23, Apollo Street, Bombay, who can give every particular as to the prospects of the Company.

AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

JUST ARRIVED.

AT THE BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLE.

A BATCH of First-class HORSES, the majority of which are broken and being in firm condition are fit for immediate use. Officers and Gentlemen in want of Horses should lose no time in making their selections as Mr. Hunter's intentions are to price the Horses moderately to ensure a speedy sale. Mr. Hunter being desirous to return as early as possible. This is positively the last batch of this season.

ALLI ABDOOLLA.

23rd February 1875.

KINLOCK'S WINES.

PARCELS of the following, which are strongly recommended have just arrived and we are enabled to quote them at reduced rates.

CHABLIS	per dozen	Rs. 17
MUSELLE, Quarts	„	„ 28
Do. Pints	„	„ 15
RUDESCHEIM HOCK	„	„ 22
IRISH WHISKEY	„	„ 22

The various SHERRIES, PORT, CATALANS, &c. for which this firm is famous are in stock as usual.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THOMSON'S CRINOLINES AND DRESS IMPROVERS, IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES.

THE EMPRESS, No. 72, a small and very light Crinoline. Rs. 6-8.

CRINOLETTE, No. 21, good shape and medium size. Rs. 6-8.

CRINOLETTE, No. 324, half-lined with Grey Camlet and Dress Improver. Rs. 9-8.

THE BIJOU CRINOLETTE, 382, a small size Crinolette to encircle the figure no steels in front. Rs. 9-8.

PARIS PRIZE DUPLEX, No. 376, half-lined with White and Dress Improver. Rs. 10-8.

THE BIJOU, 382, small Crinolette, half-lined with Scarlet and Dress Improver. Rs. 12-8.

CRINOLETTE, covered with White and Dress Improver. Rs. 9-8.

THE BELLEFORME 326, a small Crinolette laying against the figure, very light, and strong in Grey White and Scarlet, Rs. 12-8.

THE LATTICE PANIER CRINOLETTE, with Dress Improver, Rs. 10-8.

THE STRAW PLAITED CRINOLETTE, 327, the Novelty of the Season made of Chinese Straw Plaites without steel in Grey White or Scarlet trimmings. Rs. 15.

THE NEW EVENING TRAINED CRINOLINE, covered with White Brilliante and Puffed Dress Improver, complete. 19-8.

THE EVENING TRAINED CRINOLINE, with deep Flounce and Dress Improver no steels in front. Rs. 20.

PARIS PUFFED DRESS IMPROVER, No. 28, an exquisite form on quite a new principle in Grey and Scarlet. Rs. 6-8.

THE CORYMBUS No. 1, made of Chinese Straw Plaits without steels. Rs. 4 8.

THE GRASSHOPPER, a very light and elegant shape Dress Improver. Rs. 7-8.

THE NEW CORK DRESS IMPROVER, has no steel in its composition, greatly improves the flow of the dress, is made entirely of cork covered with cambric and cannot be broken, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10-8.

WHITE and COLOURED HORSE HAIR DRESS IMPROVERS in a variety of new and improved shapes from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10-8.

HORSE HAIR SKIRTS Rs. 12-8, 14, and 15.

GREY HORSE HAIR DRESS IMPROVER, Puffed. Rs. 5-8.

GREY HORSE HAIR DRESS IMPROVER, full pleatings. Rs. 7-8.

WHITE HORSE HAIR DRESS IMPROVER, full Pleatings. Rs. 6.

WHITE HORSE HAIR DRESS IMPROVER, with full Pleatings. Rs. 8-8.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR ONE ANNA AND A HALF, ALLOWED ON EACH RUPEE FOR READY MONEY ORDERS AMOUNTING TO 10 RUPEES.

WATSON AND CO.,
8 & 9, CHURCH GATE STREET, & 22 & 23, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED to BORROW Rs. 2,000 on good personal Security. Liberal interest given. Apply to X. Y. Z. Care of *Bombay Gazette*.

PEGU PONIES, FOR SALE a PAIR of GREY PEGU PONIES, Handsome, Showy, and Fast with a set of DOUBLE HARNESS. For particulars, apply to the PROPRIETOR, WAVERLY HOTEL.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

REVISED PRICE LIST FOR 1875

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR TEA ESTABLISHMENTS,

24, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY. AND East Street, POONA.

THE undermentioned well-known and widely appreciated INDIAN TEAS, the produce of the Celebrated Holta, Byjnauth, and other Estates.

These Teas have been highly eulogized in the leading Journals of this and other Presidencies, for their excellence of Manufacture, Strength and Flavour.

TERMS—CASH.

NAMES OF TEAS.	Retail in Canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs. Rs.	a.	From 15 lbs. and upwards. Rs.	a.	Wholesale in bulk in chests of 80 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	1	10	Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c., liberally dealt with.
Orange Pekoe	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	10	1	8	
Holta Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Byjnauth Mixture	1	10	1	8	
Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1	8	1	6	
Souchong	1	6	1	4	
Royal Family Mixture	1	2	1	0	

FINEST QUALITY OF SUGAR.

Loaf, double refined, at Ans. 5	per lb.,	Wholesale 41 lbs. and upwards at Ans. 4-9 per lb.
No. 1, White Crystalized at Ans. 4-6	per lb.,	Wholesale 41 lbs. and upwards at Ans. 4-3 per lb.
No. 2, Pale Yellow at Ans. 3-9	per lb.,	Wholesale 41 lbs. and upwards at Ans. 3-6 per lb.
No. 3, Yellow at Ans. 3	per lb.,	Wholesale 41 lbs. and upwards at Ans. 3 per lb.

☞ TO ENSURE PROMPT DESPATCH, ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS SHOULD BE ACCOMPANIED WITH REMITTANCES OR GOOD REFERENCES.

MORTON AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. M. BRESLAUER AND CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO

MEADOWS STREET (opposite the Old Bank of Bombay.)

J. NEUBERG,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY CIGARS & CHEROOTS,

IN PRIME CONDITION.

PONDICHERRY INDIANAS,

AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE BRAND

of these favorite Cigars in stock.

MILD, MELLOW, MATURED.

DINDIGUL CIGARS & CHEROOTS,

SPECIALLY PREPARED OF SELECTED TOBACCO.

HAVANNAH & MANILLA CIGARS.

FOR SPECIAL PRICE LIST APPLY TO

J. NEUBERG.

SHERRIES IN WOOD.

THE demand for WINES in BULK has led us to increase our importations of the following Brands in Wood, with a view of still further meeting the requirements of Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

The following are our quotations:—

WHITE SEAL, per quarter cask yielding about 13 dozen			Rs. 160
YELLOW SEAL,	ditto	ditto	„ 200
VINO DE PASTO,	ditto	ditto	„ 200

or about Rs. 13 per dozen for a good Dinner Sherry.

VINO FINO, per quarter cask yielding about 13 dozen			Rs. 238
VINO PURO,	ditto	ditto	„ 264

or equal to Rs. 19 per dozen for a very pale, dry, and delicate Wine.

The Quarter Casks are most convenient for families, and a great saving is effected.

To Messes, Clubs, Co-operative Societies and Traders, a liberal discount allowed.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL KIT

FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS,

READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

CASH PRICES.

	Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.		Rs.	a.
Deck Suits	10 to 16	8	Blanket's	each	10	8	60-Inch Drab Twill Waterproof Sheeting	6	0
Overland Suits	25 to 36	0	Long Rugs or Scotch Maudz	10 to 15	0			1	8
Warm Suits	30	0	*Razais* or Quilts	5-8 to 10	8		42-Inch White Waterproof	0	12
Overcoats and Inverness Capes from	25	0	Portmanteaus or Overland Trunks	12-8 to 23	0		Linen Paced Collars	6	0
Dressing Gowns	9 to 20	0					Linen Collars	dos.	5	0
Pyjamas	3	0	Solid Leather do		49	0	Cambric Handkerchiefs	„	1	14
Oxford Shirts, Collar attached	5	12	Extra Large do		75	0	Warm Gloves		1	8
White do.	4	8	Black Hide Bags		11	8	Mitts		2	12
French Cambric do., Collar attached	4	8	Extra large do		24	0	Mufflers		3	0
English Cambric do	4	8	Gladstone Bags		35	0	Pins, Scarf	1 to	3	0
Best Shrunk Flannel do	8	0	Travelling Writing Cases fitted		12	8	Sailors' Knot	1-4 to	4	0
Silk and Wool do	8	8	Gents' Bags, fitted complete		72	0	Windsors for Bow or Ring	1-8 to	1	8
Spun Silk do	11	0	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete		58	8	Sponge Bags		3	8
Gents' Under Vests	3-8 to	6	0				Sponges		1	8
Ladies' Under do	4-8 to	6	0	Gents' Dressing Cases		11	8	Soap Boxes		1	8
Gents' Under Pants	4 to	8	0	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes	5 to	6	0	Tooth Brush Guards		0	12
Gents' Cotton Socks	doz.	8	8	Cash Bags		6	12	Do. Brushes		0	12
Warm do	„	15	8	Courier do	4-8 to	12	8	Nail Do.		0	14
Ladies' White Cotton Hose	„	13	8	Money Belts	2-8 to	6	8	Hair Brushes and Combs in Pigskin case	9-8 to	12	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose	„	9	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted	16 to	22	8	Razors, Ivory Handles		3	8
Children's White Cotton Socks from	doz	5	0	Air Pillows		5	0	Do. Strops		3-8 to	5	8
Heather Merino do.	6-8 to	12	8	Travelling do		1	8	Nail Scissors	1-8 to	1	12
Bathing Drawers		2	0	Travelling Caps		7	8	Champagne Taps		3	8
Travelling Caps		3	8	Do. Horse Hair do		7	8	Pocket Knives		2	8
Travelling Scal-skin Caps	6-8 to	8	8	Folding Camp Bedsteads		35	0	Marine Soap, 3 cakes for		1	0
Travelling Hats	3-8 to	4	8	Cork Mattresses		19	8	Shaving do. Stick		1	0
Cardigan Jackets very warm	3-8 to	12	8	Cotton do.		15	0	Overland Chairs, best Beech	6-8 to	12	8
Sheets per pair		9	8	Rug Straps	1-8 to	2	8	Folding Croquet Chairs		9	8
Pillow Cases each	1-4 to	2	8	Waterproof Coats		10	0				

A LARGE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING ALWAYS ON HAND.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
CIVIL, MILITARY, AND NAVAL TAILORS,
23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,

MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS.

MANUFACTURERS OF ÆRATED WATERS,

RAMPART ROW,

(BRANCH DISPENSARY, KALBADAVIE ROAD,)

BOMBAY.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

MALABAR HILL.—An upper-storied well furnished BUNGALOW on the top of Malabar Hill. It is beautifully situated and could be had from 20th April 75 up to 20th November 75. Rent Rs. 225, for inspection and further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MARINE LINES.—One of the most beautifully situated furnished BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, near the Sea, could be had from 1st May 75 up to the end of December 75. Rent Rs. 200, for inspection and further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

MALABAR HILL.—A well furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, commanding a charming view, from 1st April 1875 up to the end of December 75. Rent Rs. 175, for inspection and further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28 Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st May 75 up to 31st December 75, a furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, near the Sea. Rent Rs. 250, for further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET.—An upper-storied BUNGALOW in Khetwady, water-laid. Rent only Rs. 75, for further particulars, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW on Victoria Road, Mount, now in the occupation of J. Neuberg, Esq. Rent Rs. 80 only.

Also, another BUNGALOW for Rs. 75. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

NOTICES.

NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS for EMPLOYMENT under the Administration of the Baroda State having been received by the Agent Governor General and Special Commissioner, intending Applicants are informed that there are no vacancies to be filled up.

By Order,
J. B. RICHEY,
Assistant, Baroda Administration.

Baroda, 9th February 1875.

THE COLABA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the COMP

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 23RD FEBRUARY 1875.

THE effect of Saturday's small receipts at the American ports was, as anticipated, to induce increased activity in the Liverpool Market yesterday, the sales reaching 20,000 bales, with an advance of 1/16d. per lb. in arrivals.

Yesterday's receipts are not in yet, although we have this morning's opening message, reporting the Market steady; probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 10,000 bales.

The appearance of the London Money Market has entirely altered within the past few days. As we have remarked lately the very fact of the withdrawals of gold for America having ceased was of itself sufficient to indicate a change in the tendency. But the advice in yesterday's message of a payment of £248,000 into the Bank, places the return to greater ease beyond a doubt, and this morning's quotation for Consols, 93¾—an advance of ¼—further confirms it. French Rentes are still at 102¼. Bar Silver has declined to 57¾d. per oz.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened to-day with a very weak tendency which has been maintained to the close and we quote a decline of quite 1/16d, per rupee, say:—

Bank Bills on demand	..1s. 10d.	per Rupee
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 10¾d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 10 13/32d.	"
Documents 2 do.	..1s. 10 7/16d.	"

Rates on Calcutta are unaltered. GOVERNMENT PAPER is very strong at yesterday's figures.

SHARES generally are very quiet. Bank shares are unaltered. Spinning and Weaving Co.'s are dull and lower. Land shares are firmer.

COTTON has been very strong at an advance to Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy. Akote has been bought at Rs. 198 and Rs. 199. Mowa at Rs. 197, and Ginnad Broach Rs. 229 per candy. Yesterday's receipts were 10,973 bales making 18,968 bales for the three days.

FREIGHTS are steady at £2-5 by ready steamer, and £2.7-6 to £2-8-9 for forward shipment but few engagements are reported. By sail rates are very dull at £2-5 to £2-8 9.

PIECE GOODS are firm but quiet, and there is no change in prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value psh.	Paid up.	Last divi. Semi.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	59
12,000	1,000	all	6p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400
20,000	500	all	8p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	720
5,350	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	200
40,000	2811	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bank of India & China	175
40,000	250	175	5 p.ct.	National Bank of Ind'a.	115
40,000	250	all	12 8s.	Oriental Bank	475

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,550	100 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,000
200	2,000	1,200	60 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	725
500	500	all	12p.ct.	Albert Ginning Co	630
250	1,000	200:00	...	Alfred Mills Co	1,100
150	19,000	11,000	2.0pa	Apollo Press Co	3,000
625	1,000	all	...	Bellary	665 ex.
600	501	all	60p.a.	Berar Company (New)	520
200	2,000	all	200pa	Bombay Press Co	1,350
200	500	all	50p.a	Do New	350
1,450	250	all	6¾ p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	575
600	1,500	all	37½p.a.	Carwar Company	700
800	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	160
500	1,500	all	175p.	Colaba Press Co	3,500
500	300	all	Nil	Dhollera P. & G. Co	200
252	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,030
150	6,000	all	200	Fort Press Co	3,300
300	2,000	2,000	15 p.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	400
300	1,000	all	100 p.	French Press Co	435
1150	...	1,400	100 p.	Imperial Press Co	445
2125	400	85	60 p.	Mofussil Press & G. Co	440
600	2,000	5000	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co. L.	1,750
120	...	1,500	250 p.	Princeof Wales Press	1,575
200	1,200	all	200 p.	Sassoon Press Co	1,000
400	500	750	125 p.	Scinde Press Co	415
100	1,000	750	...	Somasund. Panjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	11
					825
150	250	all	12p.ct.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	1,000
450	1,000	all	100pa	Volkart's United Press Co	925

* For share for the half year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Busheer, 338 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Duncan and 118 deck passengers.

THE s.s. PERSEVAN, 51 tons, Captain B. Conry, sailed yesterday for Coast and Goa, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Goa—Mr T. Mourss, and Mr Faustine. For different ports—Twenty deck passengers.

THE s.s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain C. Doset, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Coast and Carwar, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs. Grierson, and two children, 14 second class and 201 deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. Gwalior, 1,719 tons, Captain N. W. Haselwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from China, &c., with China mail, general cargo, and the following passengers:—From Hongkong—Lieut G. Hutton, R. N., and thirty-four seamen and marines. From Penang—Colonel W. W. Anderson and Mr. J. F. Ogilvie. From Galle—Mr. Halls, Mr. Combis.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s.s. KHIVA, 1,506 tons, Captain C. J. Perrins, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China mail, and the following passengers:—For Hongkong—Mr. J. Fraser, Mr. J. B Margerison, and Mr. H. Cooverjee. For Galle—Mr C Phalegnin. For Batavia—Mr T H Esmiel. For Penang—Miss Wilkinson. She carried the following cargo:—1,090½ chests opium 1,671 bales cotton and sundries.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Pearl (s)	Doset	Carwar, Feb 19.
	Busheer (s)	Smith	Goa, Feb 20.
	Gwalior (s)	Hasselwood	Shanghai, Jany 29.
	Japan	Welser	Mauritius, Jany 30.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
23	Khiva (s)	Perrins	China &c.
	Pehlwan (s)	Conry	Coast & Goa.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Pearl, to Malabar Coast.
Steamer Busheer, to Coast & Goa.
Steamer Penang, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Ethiopia, to Coast & Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEBRUARY 22.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Steuart Halsteman, 90 bales cotton, D G H Sons & Co.
Godshill, 1,260 cwts. linseed, Knoop & Co; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 350 bags myrobalams, Jatha Purshotum.
Amelia, s, 300 bales cotton, Mooljee Anundjee; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 500 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co; 29 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co; 46 bales cotton, W & A Gaddum & Co; 300 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart & Co; 100 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 250 bales cotton, Gouridass Gullianjee.
Palm, s, 131 bales coir yarn & 176 cases dry ginger, Mooljee Jaitha; 976 bales cotton, N Nanjeejee & Co; 25 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 300 bales cotton, the L A & A Co; 250 packages wet datet, Suchoo Khakee; 16 bales cotton, Framjee Cowasjee; 400 bales cotton, Hoojee Mathoosadass; 200 bales cotton, Mathoordass Lowjee; 50 bales cotton, Gullianjee Jeejeebhoy.
Bengal, s, 1,000 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manukjee & Co; 100 bags wheat & 400 bags linseed, H Allarakhia H Esaje; 218 bags linseed, Romjee Raychand; 67 bales cotton, Framjee Bhanjee; 68 bales cotton, Vithuldass Courjee; 500 cwts rape seed, Knoop & Co.
Palermo, s, 50 bales cotton, Jaitha Runchord; 58 bales cotton, Dawjee Dossa; 50 bales cotton, Heemchund Goolabchund; 650 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co; 200 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co; 170 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell & Co; 525 bales cotton, Killick Nixon & Co; 183 cwts coir yarn, Canjee Lilladhur; 1,000 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.
Berrangaria, 400 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Propontis, s, 200 bales cotton, W & A Graham & Co.
Egbert, s, 100 bales cotton, S L Mesnaghten.

FOR LONDON.

Hannah Law, 2,780 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Australia, s, 23 cases M of P shells & 27 cases crotton seed, D Mackintosh; 261 cases ginger & 311 cases coffee, P & O Co; 509 bales cotton, Knoop & Co; 9 bales hides, H S H Abdoola; 126 cases oilcannm, Allana Munjee & Co; 24 horns, sloth, Framjee Eduljee; 309 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 101 bundles sandalwood, Vinay & Co; 69 bundles cowdas V Vallion.

FOR HAVRE.

Glenflower, 600 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Janet Court, 400 bales cotton, H Clason & Co; 150 bags coffee, Pinto & Co.
Sagamore, 50 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried.
Australia, s, 500 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Venetia, s, 200 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Indie, s, 175 packages copra & 175 bags ground nuts, Lone Jahier & Co; 300 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Venetia, s, 1,522 bags pepper & 2,460 bags coffee, P & O Co.
Indie, s, 575 bags gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 25 bales cotton, G Sigg & Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Venetia, s, 775 bags coffee, P & O Co.

FOR GENEVA.

Venetia, s, 75 bags pepper, P & O Co; 200 bales cotton, Alsen Riche & Co.

FOR ANCONA.

Venetia, s, 4 bags pepper, P & O Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

Khiva, s, 270 cwts sandalwood, N N Talatee; 90 bundles ivory, Mowjee Varas Peerbhoy; 138 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 32 chests opium, S S Sassoon; 20 chests opium, E G Abraham; 1961 chests opium David Sassoon & Co; 17 chests opium, S & I b Futehjia; 16 chests opium, Manockjee Merwanjee & Co; 19 chests opium, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 12 chests opium H J M A Khaleck; 295 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee & Co; 19 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomonjee & Co; 23 chests opium, Tata & Co; 10 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee & Co; 6 cases peacock feathers, Lodhobhoy Chutto; 31 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmeeneraver; 25 chests opium, Sookhdyal Bhodermal; 28 chests opium, Hemutram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva, s, 24 chests opium, Ramnaran Buldeo; 9 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass; 6 chests opium, Gunesdass Beharmall; 665 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee & Co; 9 chests opium, Gungalux Chajeeram; 48 chests opium, B B Mody; 40 chests opium, Luchmeeram Kedarnath 15; chests opium, Jainadhoy Purshoty.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, Feb, 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Merriott, Dist Supt of Police of the 5th Class in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Dist Supt of Police of the 4th Class, with effect from the 11th Supt last, and until further orders.

Mr W A Bonbury, Inspr of Police of the 1st Class in British Burma, to officiate as Asst Supt of Police, with effect from the 14th Aug last, and until further orders.

Mr T J Chichele Plowden, Offg Under Secy to the Govt of India in the Home Dept, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Capt S S Southerland, BI S C, to resign his appointment as Dist Supt of Police in the Central Provinces.

Consequent upon the retirement from the service of Col E A Rowlatt, a Depy Comr of the 3rd grade, in the Assam Commission, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 19th Dec last:—

Mr G G B McWilliam, C S, Depy Comr, 4th grade, to be Depy Comr, 3rd grade.

Capt J Butler, Asst Comr, 2nd grade, to be Deputy Commissioner, 4th grade.

This cancels Notification dated the 4th Dec last.

The Hon A G Macpherson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, took his seat as Offg Chief Justice of the Court on the 13th instant.

The Revd Andrew Nathaniel Wdham Spens has been appointed by H M's Secy of State for India to be a Junior Chaplain in the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE.

Mr W S Halsey, Mas and Colr of Hamirpur, is appointed to officiate as Comr of Inland Customs.

Mr Halsey assumed charge of the office of Comr of Inland Customs on the afternoon of the 3rd instant.

The following promotions are made in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from the 25th ultimo, the date on which Lieut (local Capt) J Hill, a Asst Supt, 1st grade, availed himself of the furlough granted him in:—

Mr W G Beverley, Asst Supt, 2nd grade, to officiate in the 1st grade.

Lieut J E Gibbs, R E, Asst Supt, 3rd grade, to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Mr A B Wynne, Asst on the Geological Survey of India, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for one year, one month and fourteen days from the 15th March, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr Wynne is also allowed thirty days' subsidiary leave.

The service of Lieut-Col A J Bruce, Depy Comr of the Shimoga District, Mysore, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Military dept.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr E Roie, Depy Asst Genl, N W Provinces, is allowed an extension for a fortnight of the privilege leave granted to him on the 30th Jany.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Lieut-Col Frederick William Graham, BI S C, 1st Grade, Depy Comr, Darrang, Assam, for twenty months.

Surgn Maj John Barton Harrison, M D, of the Medical Dept, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £630 per annum with effect from the 31st March 1875.

Lieut-Col (Brev C B) A Macqueen, BI S C, Depy Asst Comsy Genl, 2nd Class, is allowed leave of absence for thirty days, from such date as he may avail himself of it, to visit Bombay preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

The services of Lieut the Hon J P Napier, of the 16th Hussars, a candidate for the Bengal staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

Dy Surgn Genl Charles Richard Francis, M D, of the Medical Dept, is permitted to retire from the service on a pension of £466 per annum, with the additional pension of £250, with effect from the 16th March 1875.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

Capt W Battye, Winr Subn, on being relieved of his appointment of Offg Comdt of Cavalry and Squadron Officer on return from furlough of Capt R B P P Crawford, to officiate as Adjt, during the absence on special du y of Capt C E Hunter, or until further orders; Capt A J Nicholson reverting to his own duties as Qrmr of the Corps.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Capt John Magee Heywood, R E, Exc Engr, 1st Grade, Arrah Drainage Dept, for six months.

Maj Pryce Corbet, of the East India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, is allowed leave of absence for twelve months, to proceed to Europe on private affairs, from the 3rd March 1875.

H E the Govr General in Council is pleas d to make the following appointments in the Punjab Frontier Force:—

Capt R F Blake, 3rd Squadn Officer, to continue to officiate as 2nd Squadn Officer during the absence on leave of Capt T O Underwood, and in addition to officiate as 2nd-in-Comd till the return to duty of Maj J Gillespie, or until further orders.

Capt C J Griffiths, Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd-in-Comd and Wing Officer, vice Capt T Hamilton, permitted to rejoin his own Regt, the 1st Punjab Infantry, and during the period Maj G N Money may officiate as Comdt, or until further orders.

Capt W B Aisbitte, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as Wing Officer, vice Capt C J Griffiths.

Capt A Fitz Hugh, 2nd-in-Comd and Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, and Offg Comdant, 2nd Punjab Infantry, to officiate as Comdt during the absence on furlough to Europe of Col H F M Boisragon, or until further orders.

Capt L C deL Daniell, 1st Wing Subn, to officiate as 2nd-in-Comd and Wing Officer, vice Capt A FitzHugh.

Capt A Scott, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt R C Byrd or until further orders.

Lieut C Dempster, 2nd Wing Subn, to officiate as Qr mr, vice Capt V Rivaz.

Capt F E Hastings, Qr mr, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Wing Officer during the absence on furlough to Europe of Capt A R Turner, or until further orders.

Lieut-Col R D'O C Bracken, 2nd-in-Comd and Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, to officiate as Comdt during the absence on furlough to Europe of Maj F C Byrd or until further orders.

Lieut T J Bailey, B S C, 2nd Wing Subn, 3rd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is permitted, at his own requests, to resign his appointment in the Punjab Frontier Force.

Lieut-Col Franklin Phillips Mignon, By S C, is promoted to the rank of Col by brevet from the 24th May 1874, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following temporary appointments in the Military Account Dept:—

Col A E Osborne, 2nd Examiner Pay Dept, to officiate as 1st Examiner, vice Col Hamilton, appointed to officiate as Controller of Col O Hamilton, and during the absence of Col O Hamilton, and during the absence of Maj A Wilson, Asst Controller, or until further orders.

Lieut W S S Blunt, R E, Exc Engr, 3rd grade, and Offg Depy Comptroller of Pay rgn, to Govt of India for Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Calcutta, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the date of transfer of Capt Shepherd to the N W Provinces Provincial Establishment.

Mr A Colquhoun, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, is transferred, as a temp measure, from the British Burmah Railway Accounts Establishment to the Rangoon and Irrawaddie Valley State Railway, with effect from the 9th Sept 1874.

Mr W August Acott, 4th grade, Assam, is dismissed from the P W Dept from the date on which he absented himself from duty without leave.

Lieut W J LeBreton, R S C, Offg Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Controller of P W Accounts at Bombay, until further orders.

Capt A G Beghie, R E, Depy Controller of P W Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts Bengal, until further orders.

Capt I P Westmorland, R E, and Capt L Conway-Gordon, R E, respectively made over and received charge of the office of Controller of P W Accounts, Punjab, on the afternoon of the 22nd Jany last.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Col A Cadell, R E, Chf Engr and Secy to Agent, Govr Genl, for Central India, made over temporary charge of his office to Capt E Swetenham, Ex Eo r, Mhow Division, on the 9th instant.

Captain E Swetenham, r E Engr, Mhow Division, received temporary charge of the office of Chf Engr, and Secy to Agent, Govr Genl for Central India, in addition to his own duties on the 9th instant, pending the arrival of Col Francis, appointed to officiate for Col Cadell.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE.

Capt J H Lassalle, and Pundit Maharaj Kishen, Extra Asst Comrs, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of the Asst Comr of Beaur, on the 15th Jany 1875.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—MILITARY WORKS.

Col F J Davies, Ex Engr, Barrackpore Division, Military Works, is granted one and a half month's privilege leave from 1st Feby 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Lieut J E Broadbent, R E, Asst Engr, 1st grade, joined the 2nd Allahabad Division, Military Works, on the 4th Feby 1875.

Mr A Morton, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from Dalhousie Sub-Division, Jullundhur Division, Military Works, to Subathoo Sub-Division, Kussowlie Division, Military Works.

Mr A Grant, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, from Subathoo Sub-Division, Kussowlie Division, Military Works, to the Firozepore Division, Military Works.

PUNJAB NORTHERN (STATE) RAILWAY.

With reference to Director of State Railways Notification dated 25th Sep 1874, transferring Mr W Nethersole, Supr Engr, 2nd grade, from the Indus Valley State Railway to Punjab Northern State Railway, this officer is posted to the Survey Circle, and took over charge of that circle from Mr J L Gallott, Offg Supr Engr, on the 8th Feby 1875.

Mr J Comber, Exe Engr, 3rd Grade, is transferred from Lahore and Ch nab Division of the Survey Circle to the Office of Engr-in-Chief, Punjab Northern State Railway, with effect from the 15th Feby 1875.

Mr J H Voughhusband, Asst Engr, 2nd Grade, is transferred from the Lahore and Chenab Division of the Survey Circle to the Office of Engr-in-Chf, with effect from the 15th Feby 1875.

Mr J H Cochrane, Exe Engr 1st Grade, is transferred from the Lahore and Chenab Division of the Survey Circle to the Ravi Section, with effect from the 15th Feb 1875.

Mr W Scott, Exe Engr, 2nd Grade, made over charge of the Lockhana Division on the 4th instant to Mr C V MacIver, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, who is appointed to officiate as Exe Engr, of that Division, till further orders.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea...37 feet.

February—1875.

Means of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.	12th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Reduced to 32 deg Fah.	29·907	·955	·905	·962	·870	·910	·913
Temperature of the Air	74·3	72·7	72·2	75·4	76·1	76·9	75·5
Wet-bulb Thermometer	70·4	64·6	64·2	68·6	70·7	70·9	70·9
Dew Point	68·6	60·0	59·6	65·3	68·3	68·2	68·9
Relative Humidity of Air	·826	·648	·653	·717	·774	·755	·803
Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	4·8	2·8	0·0	0·0	0·0	1·6	1·0
Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day	79·4	76·5	78·4	81·1	80·5	80·6	79·2
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	71·0	62·2	61·7	67·1	70·9	71·9	70·4
General Direction of Wind	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.
Movement in 24 hours	331 In.	305 In.	217 In.	210 In.	204 In.	223 In.	336 In.
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground	0·05	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00	0·00

(a) SW. ESE, SSE, S, WNW, W, WNW.
(b) WNW, NW, N. NNW, NW, WNW, NW, N.
(c) N. NNE, N, NW.
(d) NNW, E, NE, WNW, NW, NNW.
(e) NNW, NNE, ESE, WNW, NW, WNW, SSW.
(f) SSW, S, SE, NNW, NW, WNW, NW, NNW.
(g) N, NNW, N, NW, WNW, NW.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 22.

Joynt, Surg, Bombay A M D, on duty, from Belgaum.
Sandy, Captain, Bombay 66th Regt, on duty from Belgaum.
Ritchie, Surg, Madras 8th Regt N I, on Sick Certif, from Cannanore.
Black, Major, Bengal 6th Royal Regt, to appear before a Med Board, from Seoladeb.
Major, Surg, Madras 16th Lancers, on leave from Secunderabad.
Morrey, Quarter Master, Bengal 31st Light Infantry, on leave, from Fyzabad.
Haydock, Major, Bengal Royal 41st Regt, to rejoin, from Kussowlee.

FEBRUARY 23.

Bond, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, to appear before a Med B ard, from Nusserabad.
Louis, Lieut-Col, Bombay Infantry on leave, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 22.

Colquhoun, Captain, Bengal Royal Artillery, on Med certf, to England.
Lindsay, Major, Madras Staff Corps, an furlough, to England.

FEBRUARY 23.

Ray, Surg, Bengal 40th Regt, to join, to Lucknow.
Twemlow, Captain, Bombay Royal Engineers, to join, to Kolapore.

NOTICE to the MEMBERS of the Municipal Corporation.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR has kindly consented to OPEN the NORTHBROOK GARDENS on SATURDAY, the 27th, at 5 P.M. Members of the Corporation and their Families will be admitted to the Gardens prior to His Excellency's arrival on production of their Cards.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 23rd February 1875.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BURRIDGE—February 17th, at Cawnpore, the wife of J. G. Burbidge, E. I. Railway, Cawnpore, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CHURCHILL—HILDERRAND—February 18th, at Moradabad, by the Rev. Henry Murray, Charles Heywood Churchill, Surgeon, A. M. D., to Alice, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. B. Hildebrand, Kibworth, Leicestershire

SANDYS—JENKINS—February 20th, at Cawnpore, by the Rev. Percy Nicolas, Lieutenant E. G. Sandys, Royal Artillery, to Helen Emily, eldest daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel E. Jenkins, 1st Bengal Cavalry.

SAUPIN—WESTON—February 11th, at Ramnaghur, by the Rev. Father S. Bertelli, of Jessore, L. Saupin, Esq., of Babookhally Factory, Jessore, to Eliza Rose Weston, third daughter of J. Weston, Esq., Judge of Small Cause Court, Jessore.—No cards.

DEATH.

COURJON—February 17th, at Chandernagore, Alfred Courjon, —aged 44 years and 3 months

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1875.

THE policy on the frontiers of Upper Scinde which Lord Northbrook has determined to pursue in future is to refuse to interfere in the internal affairs of the petty States on the other side of our territories in Scinde. The only exceptions to this course that will be permitted will be in the interests of trade, or for chastising any subjects of those chiefs over the borders who shall make raids into our territories. Economy acts with powerful effect upon the Government of India, and the policy now adopted will not incur any great expense. The frontiers to be watched extend from Jacobabad to the south passing the Lus Beyla territory to the sea; the northern extent reaches from Jacobabad to the Ghazee Khan in the Punjaub. For the watching of the southern frontier a police force will be organized, whilst the nothern division will be under the charge of Captain Sandeman who is fully acquainted with the Murree and Boogtee tribes, and has considerable influence over them, which he has acquired since he has been Depnty Commissioner of Dhera Gazee Khan. This office Captain Sandeman will, we hear, continue to hold. He will be Agent to the Governor General in the Murree and Boogtee country; and for either portion of the frontier will report direct to the Commissioner in Scinde. The frontier police force will very probably be composed of some of the members of the various tribes who may be induced to enlist, and who might be found serviceable men, as has before been found in similar instances.

In noticing a few days past this new policy of the Government of India, we remarked that Lord Northbrook had adopted the policy for a long time advocated by Colonel Phayre in alliance with Captain Sandeman, as the most proper to pursue on our Scinde frontiers. The first fruit of this policy is the present plan, and Colonel Phayre is certainly entitled to the merit of having advocated a policy which though for a time rejected, the Government of India have now found it most prudent to adopt as speedily as possible.

SINCE the abolition, on the first of last month, of the carting agency of the G. I. P. Railway, sufficient time has elapsed to test the value of the new method for removing goods from the terminus of that line, and the public will possibly feel some interest in learning what has happened in consequence of that event; and they will be able to form an opinion as to the propriety of preserving the system on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. During the discussion of the subject in these columns a few months ago it was noticed more than once how pertinaciously the B. B. and C. I. Railway held on to the carting agency; and this pertinacity, it was remarked, seemed the more surprising as that line has to contend against the opposition of water carriage by sea, from which the G. I. P. Railway is free. Over and over again it was clearly demonstrated that the carting agency was simply a monopoly for the benefit of the contractor, and that its effect on the increase of traffic was injurious, more especially to the B. B. and C. I. Railway; but the system on that line is still adhered to, and apparently no intention exists of making any change. Additional force has, however, been given to the arguments already employed against the continuance of the system by the success that has attended its abolition on the G. I. P. Railway. Besides producing substantial evidence of this sort we can bring a charge against what remains of the carting agency which has not before been made, though it certainly might easily have been, and that is a charge of cruelty to animals. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals might make a very excellent commencement of their labours in Bombay by preferring this charge without delay. There are six bales to one ton of cotton, and the whole of these six bales it was customary, when the carting agency existed on the G. I. P. Railway, and the custom is still followed on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, to place in one cart, which is larger than the carts ordinarily in use, but which will hold four bales only. One pair of bullocks is attacked to these large carts, and the poor beasts are, of course, overburdened, and have besides to endure the cruel treatment which has so long been a scandal in Bombay. We believe that the merchants both European and native have determined that in future not more than four bales of cotton shall be placed in any one of these carts at one time. Under the carting agency of the G. I. P. Railway the charge for removing one ton of cotton from the Boree Bander terminus to the Colaba Cotton Green was 12 annas. Six bales were then put into one cart. Four bales only are now placed in either cart, and the charge for this distance is 6 annas. One cart carries now two-thirds of a ton of cotton for 6 annas; formerly one ton was carried in one cart for 12 annas, so that one ton is now carried the same distance for 9 annas, the rate which we always contended should alone be charged. Consignees of cotton have, therefore, been paying, up to the commencement of the present year, three annas a ton more than they ought to have paid, and at the same time the bullocks that were employed were needlessly overburdened. The contractor took it out of the merchants and bullocks alike, and this plan is still in force on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, inflicting greater loss than this on the merchants, as we shall presently show. Under the carting agency on the B. B. and C. I. Railway six bales of pressed cotton and four of half pressed, equal to six pressed bales, are placed in one cart. The charge made by the carting agent for conveying one cartload from the Colaba terminus to the Colaba Cotton Green is 12 annas. There is a rebate allowed of 6 annas and 9 pies per ton to those merchants who remove their cotton in their own carts, thus leaving the carting agent the sum of 5 annas and 3 pies, which goes either into his pocket or else into the coffers of the railway company, it is not exactly known which. The proper charge for removing a cartload of four bales this distance is four annas. The carting agent uses a larger cart and puts in it six bales and gets 12 annas for the work; he should receive 6 annas only, but he gets 12 annas and the merchant of course loses six annas, or double the sum he formerly lost under the carting agency on the G. I. P. Railway. If the merchant at the Colaba terminus removes his cotton in his own carts he gets a rebate of 6 annas and 9 pies, and gets the work done for 6 annas a ton, but actually pays 6 annas plus 5 annas and 3 pies, or 11 annas and 3 pies per ton, so that he may as well allow the carting agent to do the work himself, for any how he must pay nearly double what he ought, saving only 9 pies per ton if he removes the cotton in his own carts. And yet this system is permitted to exist on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, in spite of all the arguments that have been used against it, and in spite of the success that has attended its abolition on the other line. It is very clear that the merchants are entitled to the rebate of the full sum paid the carting agent of 12 annas per ton, if they remove their goods in their own carts. Let the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway allow the merchants this rebate of 12 annas, and the carting agency would collapse in a very short space of time, for the merchants would then save half what they are now charged, and the carting agent would not after a short time remove a single ton of cotton from the Colaba terminus.

The formidable nature of the opposition by sea that the B. B. and C. I. Railway has to contend against will be readily understood, when we state that the cost of carriage by railway is about five times greater than that by sea. This fact tells strongly against the maintenance of any system such as the carting agency on this line, the only result of which is to throw obstacles in the way of the further development of the traffic. On the G. I. P. Railway at the Boree Bander terminus we learn that every facility is offered to consignees of goods there. The greater portion of goods are brought there now, and they are removed without any delay by their owners. One of the arguments used against the abolition of the carting agency was that consignees would allow their goods to remain some days at the terminus, but such is not the case. Perhaps the heavy charge of 4 annas a maund per day, if the goods remain more than twenty four hours, has had some effect in clearing the station rapidly. Formerly the charge was one anna a maund only per day, and possibly the railway company may reconsider this point after a time, for 4 annas a maund means Rs. 6-12 a ton, which is a serious addition to the cost of the article. The former carting agents of the G. I. P. Railway have leased the sidings belonging to the Port Trust at Carnac Bunder, and there is free trade now in the removing of goods, the greater portion of which we understand come to the Boree Bunder terminus, and with the exception of the fee for leaving goods over twenty-four hours at the terminus, which is considered to be rather too high, the merchants are quite satisfied with the new arrangements, and only wish that the B. B. and C. I. Railway would follow the example of the G. I. P. Railway, and abolish the carting agency at once.

The terminal charges are still somewhat mysterious. The G. I. P. Railway have allowed the merchants the contract rate formerly paid to the carting agent of 12 annas per ton, but the total left of Rs. 2·7-1 per ton for cotton remains unexplained. What are these charges made up of? Unloading the waggons forms the chief item in these charges, but a detailed explanation would facilitate the understanding of the various items that make up the curious looking sum of Rs. 2·7-1.

The saving that has been secured in the article of cotton extends to other articles such as seed and grain, reductions in the rates for the cartage of these articles having been effected, and the charge is now an average of 6 annas per ton in lieu of the former rate of 12 annas per ton. The merchants have thus derived the fullest advantages from the abolition of the carting agency on the G. I. P. Railway, and besides realising all that was anticipated, should the freedom of trade be permitted, they have the satisfaction of being fully acquainted with the extent of the charges they will have to pay upon receiving their goods in Bombay. It is impossible in discussing this subject to avoid making the comparison between the management of the G. I. P. Railway and that of the B. B. and C. I. Railway; upon the latter company must fall the whole of the odium arising from this comparison, so long as they presist in maintaining such a system as the carting agency, which is purely an imposition on the trade of Bombay and which damages seriously the prosperity of that railway.

REPORTS OF THE BARODA TRIAL.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS AND TO THE PUBLIC.

WE have now completed arrangements which will enable us to supply Subscribers to the *Bomb

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

BARODA.

THE BARODA TRIAL.

BARODA, 23RD FEBRUARY.

Punctually at eleven this morning the curtain rose on the first scene of a remarkable historical drama, the trial of a native prince in his own capital by a mixed Commission of European officials and Natives of the highest rank. The Court house was filled with an eager audience, chiefly English, and numbers of natives, not excited but curious, crowded about outside to the general surprise, when Sir Lewis Pelly appeared on the platform or stage reserved for the Commission; he was accompanied by the Gaekwar who looked in good condition and wore clean clothes, he had a jewel in his ear, and had also a pair of white cotton gloves of symbolical of innocence. Sir L. Pelly and the Gaekwar took their seats at either extremity of the stage. The Commissioners then entered, Sir Richard Couch sat in the middle with H. H. the Scindia, Sir Richard Meade and Sir Dinkur Rao on the right, and H. H. the Maharaja of Jeypore and Mr. Melvill on the left. The Proclamation appointing the Commission having been read by Mr. Jardine, Secretary, in English, and by Mr. Flynn in Marathi and Hindustani, Mr. Scoble mentioned that arrangements had been made for shorthand reports.

Serjeant Ballantine said he might have to ask the help of the Commission to secure the presence of important witnesses. Sir Richard Couch promised to help.

Mr. Scoble then in a studiously and moderate speech stated briefly the nature of the evidence to be produced in support of the charges, reserving the right to sum up on the case.

After the examination and cross-examination of the witnesses he should show that negotiations were opened by the Gaekwar with the Residency servants through two jasoods, or confidential messengers. When the former Commission sat in October 1873, Mrs. Boevy's ayah was invited to visit the palace, she went three times, and on the third visit just before the attempt to poison had an important conversation with the Maharaja, the nature of which she would tell. She received money from the Gaekwar. Her husband would also be called as a witness, and most important corroboration of their evidence was supplied by certain documents found in her room, letters between husband and wife.

Serjeant Ballantine said he should contend these letters were not evidence, and Mr. Scoble agreed to reserve this point till the letters were produced in evidence, and to say nothing meanwhile of the contents. Besides the ayah, Colonel Phayre's butler received gratifications. More important class of evidence referred to the attempt to take away life. No doubt attempt was made, and providentially, frustrated on the 9th November, but the strongest reason to suppose that similar attempts were made on sixth and seventh. Havildar Rowjee is the principal witness of the Residency servants. He got hold of Jemadar Nursoo and a punkawalla who sent letters daily of what he heard. Evidence would be given of one witness who received communications and read them to Mullharao, the attempt to poison was made by Rowjee to connect Mullharao personally with the attempt. It would be proved that the jasoods visited the Residency very early that morning. That the poisons administered were arsenic and diamond dust, which Damodhur Punt states the Maharaja applied to him to obtain, and which were purchased and paid for and by the Maharaja's direction it was handed to the jasoods. After Rowjee's arrest a small packet was found in his belt, containing seven grains of arsenic. Evidence depends very much on the credibility of Damodhur Punt, Rowjee, and Nursoo, but though some degree of doubt is reasonable with such witnesses their stories agree, and the men have had no chance of communication. Nursoo confessed voluntarily after being refused pardon, and subsequently tried to commit suicide. Corroborative and documentary evidence is supplied by the Maharajah's private account books. Another piece of material evidence, implicating Mulharao, was that in visiting Colonel Phayre after poisoning, he minutely described Colonel Phayre's actual symptoms, and said much sickness of that kind was about, and he himself had suffered. He did not say a word to the Resident about poisoning for some days, and only issued a *yad* expressing sympathy and offering help on the fourteenth. Mr. Scoble then proceeded to call the witnesses.

The ayah was the first witness, and detailed the circumstances of three visits to the palace. On the third visit she was asked in the Maharaja's presence, what would be the effect, if anything was given to the Saheb, and she warned the Maharaja that if anything injurious happened to Colonel Phayre he would be ruined.

Serjeant Ballantine in cross-examination asked why she did not give information to her mistress or Colonel Phayre, and she replied that no mention was made of poison by the Maharaja, but what was said had alarmed her, because two men had previously told her an attempt to poison would be made. She could not repeat mere bazaar gup, and did not think any one in the bungalow would give anything to Colonel Phayre.

She told her husband the day after the third interview. Cross-examination will be resumed to-morrow. Serjeant Ballantine is elaborately gentle and conciliatory in his manner, and seems anxious to avoid raising petty or captious objections. The native members of the Commission all attend carefully, and H. H. the Scindia was especially interested and vivacious. Mr. Melvill watches interpretation, and once or twice corrected the interpreter. The Court sits daily from eleven till four with half an hour for tiffin. The Gaekwar did not return to-day for the afternoon sitting. His Highness the Scindia returned Sir Lewis Pelly's call at the Residency this morning, and was received with the usual honours.

KASHGAR.

LAHORE, 23RD FEBRUARY.

Molloy's last diary speaks highly of the treatment of the British Agency in Yarkand and mentions the recent arrival of some Russian merchants in Kashgar with consignments.

THE MAHARAJA HOLKAR, THE VICEREG'L COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 23RD FEBRUARY.

His Highness the Maharaja Holkar arrived yesterday and was received by the Viceroy in public Durbar this morning.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Loan and Madras Fisheries Bill passed in to-day's Council; latter after slight discussion.

ALLAHABAD, 23RD FEBRUARY.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief left Umballa last night. Major Angelo has been released from arrest but he is not to return to duty pending further orders. Lieutenant Crompton at Peshawar having struck his servant a slight blow through some delicacy of the spleen, the man died in about two hours afterwards.

[REUTER'S INDIAN TELEGRAMS.]

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

CALCUTTA, 23RD FEBRUARY.

To-day at the meeting of the Viceregal Council, a Bill was passed to secure the repayment of a Loan by Government to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy. The Honorable Mr. Hobhouse moved the reconstitution of the Select Committee on the bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the procedure of Court of Civil Judicature. The report of the Select Committee on the bill for regulating Indian Customs duties on salt and sugar was also presented, the *Calcutta Statesman* authoritively contradicts the telegram from Lahore announcing pitched battles between Shere Ali's and Ayoob Khan's forces. The Viceroy received Maharajah Holkar in Durbar to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PARLIAMENTARY.

LONDON, 23RD FEBRUARY.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Hardy's Bill relating to regimental exchanges passed a second reading by 282 votes against 185.

John Mitchell has announced his intention of again standing for Tipperary.

H. R. H. Prince Leopold is reported convalescent.

LONDON, 23RD FEBRUARY.

Mr. Haddleston, Q. C., has been appointed Puisne Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in succession to Sir Henry S. Keating who retires.

The difficulty arising from the Verginius affair has been settled.

OBITUARY.—Sir Charles Lyell.

PARIS, 22ND FEBRUARY.

The Senate Bill has at length been voted in the Assembly by 422 against 261 votes.

THE POPE AND GERMANY.

ROME, 22ND FEBRUARY.

The Pope has issued a Bull to the German Bishops, in which his Holiness forbids the acceptance of benefices from the State under pain of excommunication.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 22ND FEBRUARY.

The heavy Bombay Mails of the 25th ultimo arrived at Southampton yesterday.

LONDON, 22ND FEB. APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
The London Cotton Market has been firm.
Fair Dhollera, 5 3/16.
3 per cent. Consols for account 92¼
5 „ French Rente 1872 ..... 102½
Bar Silver..... 57½
The sum of £248,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.
The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Sceptre, Teheran, Blenheim, and Sphinx.
Arrival—Mora.
Departure for Bombay, via Suez Canal—Harold, Haarfager, Strathclyde and Statira.

BOMBAY.

A FIRE broke out on Monday evening, in a room in the Fort, which is at present occupied by a Mr. Anderson. The flames were, however, quickly subsided, the damage done being but slight.

AN UNCLAIMED NOTE OF EXCHANGE, drawn by Messrs Ralli Brothers, was handed by Mr. Pallonjee Pestonjee, Crier, by whom it was found, to the Police authorities, in whose possession it now is, awaiting a claimant.

THEFT.—Salla Bola a Hindu, was yesterday, sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. C. P. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, for having stolen a gold neck chain valued at Rs. 30, the property of a woman named Saighie.

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR:—A labourer named Goolam Hoossein had his leg broken on Monday last, by a bale of cotton, which accidentally fell on him while he was engaged in working cargo on board the s.s. Gadshill. He was removed to hospital.

A PICK-POCKET.—Babajee Framjee was yesterday, sentenced by Mr. C. P. Cooper to six months imprisonment in the House of Correction for having stolen a currency note for ten rupees and several rings from the pocket of Motiram Moolchund.

MULHARRAO'S LAST STEP.—A vernacular contemporary says, that Mulharrao has refused to appear before the Commission of Enquiry. His legal advisers do their best to make him alter his resolve, but he declines positively to sit before the Commission on the left hand of Sir Lewis Pelly.

A DRUNKEN SEAMAN, named John Cromwell, was brought before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, charged at the instance of Superintendent Smith, with having been drunk and incapable of taking care of himself on the previous day. He was warned and discharged.

ROBBERY.—Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee yesterday, sentenced Dhanta Balsett, at the Girgaum Police Court, to six months' imprisonment, and Balsett Muckoonsett to three months' imprisonment, the former for having stolen various gold ornaments belonging to Sujjim Noor Mahomed, and the latter for having received the same, knowing them to be stolen.

VICTORIA THEATRE.—The popular and highly romantic drama entitled "Budraimoonir and Benujeer," which is redolent of love and poetry, will be produced to-night at the above Theatre by the members of the Victoria Theatrical Company. We have no doubt the recent laurels earned by the Company in Gujerat and Kattiawar will secure them a bumper house.

THE FRACAS IN HANOMAN LANE.—Jacob Collins, a West Indian seaman, was brought before Mr. C. P. Cooper yesterday, charged with having assaulted two police sepoys, who were engaged in the execution of their duty. His Worship ordered the prisoner to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or, in default, to undergo seven days' imprisonment. The particulars of the case appeared in our issue of yesterday.

SIR JUNG BAHADOOR.—On Monday last, Sir Jung Bahadoor and suite, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Girdlestone, left the Apollo Bunder in a steam launch at about half-past four o'clock in the evening for the purpose of inspecting the Turret-ship Magdala. His Excellency's health being now very much improved, he was enabled to enjoy the trip, and expressed his admiration for the magnificent specimen of modern naval architecture, with the appearance of which our readers are familiar.

THE AMERICAN GLASS-BLOWERS.

MR. and MRS. Woodroffe announce four evening exhibitions this week commencing with to-night. In addition to the ordinary prizes which are given away on every occasion, there will be a special prize, on each of these occasions, namely some choice preparations by Mrs. Woodroffe enclosed in a glass case. A specimen case is now on view at Messrs. Soundy and Co.'s, but is, we believe, superior to those that are now to be presented and this one will be preserved for some future special occasion. We think it would be to the advantage of Mr. and Mrs. Woodroffe if they were to give say one or two afternoon exhibitions at the Town Hall, after they have finished at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, and if they could secure the patronage of the Governor or the Commander-in-Chief, and make the charge a moderate one, we feel confident that they would secure a large attendance.

THE BORDERERS' BAND.

We have received Rs. 5 from W. G., Rs. 5 from R. A. W., and Rs. 5 from G. W. T. on behalf of the subscription to present the Band of the Borderers with some record of their short stay in Bombay. The Regiment will leave to-day for Aden, and will, therefore, be within reach of Bombay. It may not be generally known that the Band came forward in the most generous manner and volunteered their services for the amusement of the Bombay public, and there is doubtless enough appreciation in Bombay of such noble conduct to show itself unmistakably by presenting the Band with a suitable memorial of their short visit here. For a long time the lovers of music have longed for the opportunity to listen to good music at the Band Stand. For the short time the Band of the Borderers was here, they discoursed most excellent music, and drew large crowds to the Band Stand on every occasion that they played there, and now it is but mete that some acknowledgment should be made of services so well as also so kindly rendered. We, therefore, fully anticipate that we shall have the pleasure of publishing daily a goodly list of subscriptions received for this excellent object.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

As the High Court yesterday, the following short causes were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley:—

LONDON, BOMBAY AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *v.* DADABHOY RUSTOMJEE BANAJEE.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, for the plaintiffs, applied for a postponement till the 23rd March next. There was no appearance for the defendant, and the application was granted.

ABDOOLA BIN ALLY SAHEB COOR *v.* NARAYAN CRUSHNA LAUD AND OTHERS.

Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne for the plaintiff, applied for a postponement on the ground that the parties were about to come to an amicable settlement. His Lordship postponed the case until the first court day after the vacation, Plaintiff was ordered to give notice to defendant.

LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK *v.* LIEUT-COLONEL TORIN THATCHER.

Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Lynch and Tobin for the plaintiff's, said that the summons was sent to the defendant at Bhooj. Mr. Steele, the agent of the official liquidator, stated that he knew the defendant's signature which he saw on the receipted summons. On the 19th instant defendant called on him at his office in Church Gate Street, and said he had received a registered letter from Bhooj enclosing the summons. Defendant was at present stationed in Bombay. The court gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 4,800, with interest at 5 per cent. from the 24th October 1870 until judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at the same rate until payment.

MADHOWRAO MURRY *v.* HEERJEE HUNSRAJ.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley, applied for a month's postponement on the ground that plaintiff was sick at Nuggur. Defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the debt and produced an extract from his schedule, but had no objection to a postponement. The court therefore granted the application.

MEHON ELIAS ALLY *v.* RAJOO BALLOO.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by Mr. Mooljee, appeared for plaintiff. There was no appearance for defendant. On the 29th September 1869, plaintiff advanced Rs. 7000 to the defendant on the mortgage of certain property. He now proceeded on a money count. Payments had been made by defendant on account, and on the 23rd January 1874, Rs. 1,744 were found due to the plaintiff. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1744 with interest and costs.

PALLONJEE PESTONJEE *v.* BOMONJEE PESTONJEE.

The parties, who are brothers, appeared in person; and plaintiff claimed Rs. 1,500 on a promissory note. Defendant admitted the claim and asked to be allowed to pay it by instalments. Plaintiff was disposed to show no indulgence to his brother. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs 1,500, with interest and costs.

CURSETJEE BURJORJEE *v.* NAWAZBAI WIDOW.

Mr. Starling appeared for the defendant, an old woman about ninety years of age, and the plaintiff, her family priest, appeared in person.

Mr. Starling applied that the suit be transferred to the long cause list. Defendant had filed a written statement to the effect that plaintiff owed her about Rs. 1300 of the plaintiff, which had long since been repaid. The plaintiff, acting in collusion with Pestonjee Dinshaw, her late solicitor and now a convict in the Bunder jail, had obtained her marks to certain papers which she put in ignorance of their contents, and she believed that the promissory notes now sued upon must be such papers.

His Lordship transferred the case to the long cause list, and considering the defendant's advanced age, fixed it to come on in a month. Costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

CANJEE MALJEE *v.* COORJEE MEGHJEE.

Mr. Serjeant Atkinson, instructed by Mr. Pollock, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Judge, for the defendant. After some discussion as to why the case should not be heard as a short cause, the court transferred it to the long cause list. Costs of the day to be costs in the cause.

MANSUKLAL M. MOONSHI *v.* CHINTORA PURSHOTUM.

Mr. P. M. Mehta, instructed by the plaintiff who is a solicitor of the court, said the suit was brought to recover the amount due on a taxed bill of costs. The defendant, who has been hiding, sent a knobkerrie to the agent of the plaintiff in Ahmedabad, told the latter that he was neither a solicitor no an advocate of the court, and that therefore, under the Letters Patent, he could not be heard. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 1,324, with interest and costs.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out for want of appearance:—Cowasjee Jehangir, J. W. Christian, Sha Itchachund Jugjeevandas, v. Maneckchund Parbhoodas. S. Tyabjee and Co. v. Premjee Ookerda. The London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank *v.* Aspandiarjee Jehangir Wadia, widow and Khurshedbai widow. Shaik Adum Noordeen and others *v.* The Girgaum Cotton Mills.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE PROCEEDINGS OF GENERAL AGENT, THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND SPECIAL COMMISSIONER AT BARODA SINCE THE ASSUMPTION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE STATE UNDER THE ORDERS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Baroda, 5th February 1875.

From Colonel Sir L. Pelly, K.C.S.I., Agent, Govr.-Genl. & Special Commr., Baroda, to C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept.

I am sensible that from the hour when, on the evening of the 13th ultimo, I was called to the Telegraph Office to receive the Viceroy's proclamation and the instructions consequent thereon, regarding the contemplated arrest of His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, and the temporary change in the administration of the Baroda State which that proclamation announced, I may be supposed to the Government of India to have been somewhat remiss in reporting proceedings by letter.

2. But the duties which then immediately devolved on me and my Assistants became so numerous and detailed in character, that time did not permit of even my fully noting down consecutively what occurred from day to day, far less of framing my ordinary official form for the information of my superiors.

3. All I could do was to telegraph in a concise manner proceedings and results.

4. On looking back, however, that Reporters from the public Press had arrived at Baroda prior to the crisis, and these gentlemen have by their summaries aided and assisted my memory in regard to many points of detail. I am accordingly prepared to accept accounts as not occurred have been entirely accurate. But at the same time any member of Government, who may have troubled himself to read these reports, will have received a more or less generally correct impression of the principal events that have transpired here during the past three weeks.

5. I felt that on an occasion like the present, wherein neither His Excellency in Council nor I had any object in view other than to perform a delicate, complicated, and very painful duty in a manner conformable with courtesy, honour, and the necessities of the case, there could not be too much publicity. Therefore the course I have followed has been to act in public as much as possible, to afford every reasonable opportunity for counsel and guidance on the part of those immediately concerned, and to prove to the world indeed that while the paramount power was compelled, as towards the Gaekwar and his evil advisers, to assert its rights and fulfil its obligations, yet that in so doing that power would never for an instant lose sight of the interests of the Baroda State, nor deviate from the policy pre-resolved on, under mutual consent, as between the Gaekwar and the Government of India, for reforming the Baroda administration.

6. Accordingly, I have held almost daily Durbars or interviews or consultations with the leading members of all sections of society, and have every where permitted the Reporters from the Press to be present and publish what passed. Down to date I have little or no occasion to regret having given this permission, while, on the other hand, I have found that by explaining my actions and intentions I have carried those concerned with me, and have left no room for reasonable cavil or misapprehension.

7. The more important of the proceedings thus dealt with have already been submitted by me to your Office in the form of *résumés* drawn up by my small staff, accompanied by brief transmitting letters from myself.

8. In now, however, forwarding an account of my recent visit to the leading Bankers and merchants of Baroda, I hope to conclude my *résumés* of the series of interviews and special Durbars which have consecutively devolved on me; and I desire therefore, in transmitting this account, to dwell at somewhat greater length than I have hitherto done on the character of the measures which I have taken with respect to the general administration of the State.

9. But in so doing I would premise that these measures by no means pretend to include all those that have suggested themselves to me or have been placed before me as beneficial in the abstract. My measures have been limited to those which appeared to me to be at once emergent, conformable to instructions, agreeable with what had been previously discussed and arranged for as between myself and the Gaekwar and his Minister, and expedient in themselves, having regard to the abnormal and peculiar circumstances of the time and place.

10. Among the graver questions which on assuming charge I had instantly to consider, as being not only pressing in themselves, but which would have speedily involved danger to the peace had I staved them off, were those of the grievances and complaints of,—1*st*, the nobility and military classes, and, 2*nd*, those of the agricultural classes.

11. It will be in the recollection of the Government, that prior to the date of my assuming the powers delegated to me by the Viceroy in regard to the administration of the Baroda State, I had, in communication with the late Government of His Highness, continued to submit to His Excellency in Council my opinions as to the political combination which existed on the part of the nobles and the military, and the passive resistance almost amounting to rebellion which existed on the part of the agricultural classes as towards the Government and person of Mulhar Rao Gaekwar. I had further submitted my opinion as to the unsoundness of the Baroda financial budget; and these representations, grave though they were, were yet far less emphatic than have been those of my predecessor in office.

12. For I considered that however dangerous and emergent these questions might be, my instructions were to afford the Gaekwar one last opportunity for reforming his departments of State under my advice, and that, in so far as I was aware, His Highness was fully cognizant of the situation, and sincerely desirous of redeeming the past, by carrying into effect a thorough reform of his administration.

13. Nevertheless, when alleged facts were discovered, tending to show that His Highness had, prior to my arrival, instigated an attempt to poison the representative of the British power, I felt that reorganization was for the moment in great part paralyzed, and thus reforms for some days hung in suspense, pending the receipt of instructions from Calcutta.

14. Therefore, when the change came, and the power and authority of the Gaekwar were temporarily vested in me, not a day was to be lost in assuring the community that what had been promised would be fulfilled; that a land revenue settlement and a reasonable and liberal treatment of the cultivators would be introduced; that the grievances and complaints and debts of the Sirdars, Silledars, &c., would be inquired into, and if practicable be arranged; that the lavish expenditure of the past would be reduced; and that income would be made to balance outlay.

15. I acted accordingly, but always with and in communion with those concerned. And two important practical facts have thus ensued. First, the agricultural classes who had previously harassed my premises and the roads in thousands, went away satisfied with my simple assurance, and I have never since seen a complainant of this class. Second, the Sirdars have become quite amenable, and down to date patiently await the results of the Committee of Enquiry recently appointed.

16. In the foregoing and in all other cases I have carefully borne in mind that the task before me was not to form a theoretically perfect administration regardless of circumstances; but rather to reform an administration already in being, and to do this so far as possible in harmony with the prejudices, usages, and institutions of the State, and so far as practicable to utilize in these reforms the *personnel* and *materiel* which the State itself afforded.

17. I trust that the reports already submitted by me may have convinced His Excellency in Council that I have been consistent in carrying out this policy. As a matter of fact, I have scarcely introduced a single native officer beyond those who were to be introduced under arrangements previously made with the Gaekwar or such as have been temporarily introduced for the purpose of investigating the alleged delinquencies of previous *employés*.

18. The only Europeans introduced are the gentlemen who form a portion of my personal staff, and whose aid was rendered essential by the duties confided to me in connection with my conduct of the proceedings about to come before the special Commission of Enquiry into the attempt at poisoning.

19. In regard to judicial reform I had done no more than collect information; confirm the *personnel* already accepted by the Gaekwar, and rule that, where, as in cases of caste dispute, the Baroda Code differed from ours, or where on points such as that of various descriptions of imprisonment the Baroda Code was silent, we should for the present deal with the former classes by arbitration, and with the latter in a manner conformable with the spirit of our own Code and with the merits of each particular case.

20. As regards waste lands, I issued a proclamation confirmatory of that issued a few weeks previously by the Gaekwar. This confirmation was necessary, because the cultivating classes had lost confidence in the assurances of the late Government.

21. In respect to the mint and coinage, I have received an able report from my subordinates, but have taken, and intend to take, no action unless compelled thereto by deficiency of metallic currency.

22 As regard the enquiries into the tangled mass of complaints of tyranny and so forth which immediately pressed on me, I appointed a Committee, and whenever other *prima facie* cases arise they will be referred to the ordinary Courts of Law.

23. I have already reported some of the circumstances which compelled me (much against my wish) to bring to a conclusion the palace to be disinterred and credited to the State. In conducting this search great care and precaution have been observed; and I closed the search Committee so soon as I felt I could do so without incurring extraordinary risk of a repetition of those proceedings.

24. The examination of suspected goods about to be removed was necessitated by frequent alleged attempts to carry off State valuables. I believe that cash and valuables to an immense amount have been removed, and that a large proportion of the above is *bond fide* State property or money fraudulently or irregularly abstracted from the State Funds. Many sums have been recovered. The restriction on the removal of suspected property was not continued a day longer than was absolutely essential for the immediate protection of State interests; and on the 29th ultimo I was enabled to inform the commerical community that all restrictions had been removed, and that trade might resume its natural course without fear of molestation.

25. In respect to charities and religious outlays, I have been careful to refrain from direct interference. At the Durbars, where the Sirdars and the leading bankers were present, I drew attention to the fact that expenditure under the above heading had increased from 10 to more than 20 lakhs of Rupees annually; but having said this I passed on and left the matter wholly in the discretion of the Baroda community itself, adding that whatever the community decided on this question I would accept.

26. The question of the Contingent will irequire minute consideration, but it would be premature to enter on it at present. I am therefore doing no more in this matter than collect information.

27. As to the military force strictly so-called, that is to say, the organized regiments and batteries, these have conducted themselves with perfect order, and I have not received a complaint against them. Their Commander-in-Chief visits me every morning and reports. Any necessary orders are then issued direct.

28. I am calling a trustworthy Native Officer of the Public Works Department to scrutinize and settle the claims of contractors and others heretofore employed under the Durbar in constructing bridges, palaces, &c.

29. The adjustment of the accounts as between the Baroda State and its Banks or shops at Bombay I have confided to the Presidency New Bank of Bombay, with a request that the Manager for such purpose, and that two lakhs is an extreme and lavish amount. We are prepared to allow the latter sum. We reckon that it is about four times the amount which the machinery employed by us is calculated to cost. If Mr. Jefferson flings away the money in retaining an extravagant staff of counsel, in taking opinions on points which cannot be raised, and in other useless ways, that is for him and the Gaekwar to see to. All that he has done he has done without consulting us, and we have had neither the opportunity nor the power to object. But I think it should be intimated to him that the position of affairs, and should be asked whether he wishes the remaining money to be paid to Mr. Jefferson. If he does, Mr. Jefferson should be asked whether he will undertake to carry the defence through. If he assents, the money may be paid him by such advances as he requires. But if the answers are different from what is here anticipated, further instructions will be given. The above amount is calculated on the footing that the proceedings will not last more than a month. Communicate with our Legal Advisers. If from their point of view they are of opinion that the course here prescribed is clearly wrong, give their reasons. The responsibility of delay must rest with Jefferson on account of his extravagant mode of proceeding."

10. In reply, you telegraphed on the 12th that Mr. Jefferson had been informed accordingly, but had made as yet no reply. You added that your legal advisers were of opinion that, if the course should be rejected, you should be authorized to guarantee Serjeant Ballantyne's fees and reasonable further expenses to be determined by the Taxing Master of the Bombay High Court, and requested to be informed as to the payment of Serjeant Ballantyne's fees,—and that in this view two lakhs might not be sufficient. The following instructions were sent to you by telegraph on the 13th in reply:—

"Unless something has been said to Jefferson, which has not been communicated to us, we are not committed to fees or to any other item of expense. Principles of contract cannot apply to such a case as this. The proposal of the lawyers is tantamount to a complete concession of whatever Jefferson demands. If Cleveland has done anything to commit us to Ballantyne's fees, we must abide by it. In that case the maximum allowance should be a lakh and a half, besides the charges for Ballantyne. If Jefferson declines terms offered to him in my telegram of the 11th, and if legal advisers think we are committed to Ballantyne's fees, and Jefferson declines the further terms contained in this telegram, inform the Gaekwar that Government will provide for his defence, and telegraph at once for instructions."

11. Your telegram of the 15th communicated the substance of the reply of Messrs. Jefferson and Payne to the message of the 13th, in which they stated that "they have given his (Mr. Cleveland's) letter of 11th their most anxious consideration, and reply to this effect—that Government must have overlooked important points in making their estimate of two lakhs, —that they themselves cannot state with any approach to accuracy the amount that will be expended for defence. All that they can at present say is that two lakhs will be largely exceeded if proceedings last as long as a month. They say they do not see why they should be asked to take up the case on contract for a certain sum, such course being unprofessional. Say they are unable to give the undertaking asked for,—that they will do all that they can to keep the expenditure down, but will not imperil the interests of their client, if they can help it, by foregoing one item of expenditure which they think necessary in his behalf. They say they will, therefore, carry on the defence up to the last day, to which the sum named Sir Cleveland in his letter will permit, and when that sum is expended, they will, unless further funds are provided, instruct counsel to withdraw from the case and retire themselves,—that on them who have deprived the Gaekwar of the means of defending himself, and not on themselves, will rest the odium of this result. They go on to complain that Government did not from the first fix a limit within which they could advance. They say they have been obliged dispense to Woodroffe's services. They conclude by saying that Gaekwar will send a *yad*, asking with for Rs. 75,000 to be paid to them for defence."

You added that your legal advisers adhered to their opinion expressed in your telegram of the 12th, and considered Government committed to Serjeant Ballantyne being retained on the facts already before Government, and not from anything Mr. Cleveland had since done.

12. In reply, the following instructions were telegraphed to you on the 16th:—

"Your telegram of 15th. On referrated opinion of legal advisers, guarantee Ballantyne's fees. Supply defence with advances for reasonable further costs on advice of Cleveland and Scoble. We look to them to protect Baroda revenues from improper charges. The number of counsel proposed and other items of Jefferson's estimate seem to us to be extravagant and founded on mistaken view of limits of enquiry. But we give you full liberty to act as you may be advised by Scoble and Cleveland without further reference to us."

13. Thus the matter at present stands. His Excellency in Council, however, thinks it necessary now to add his opinion that the estimate on which Messrs. Jefferson and Payne based their application for Rs. 2,89,700 as a portion of the cost, exclusive of further large payments to counsel, solicitor's fees, and other charges, is extravagant, both in respect to the number of counsel it was proposed to entertain, the fees allowed, and the charges generally.

	Rs.
Fee to Serjeant Ballantyne for 65 days, the time he will be absent from England, calculating the trial to last 20 days, at Rs. 1,000 per diem...	65,000
Fee to Mr. Wood roffe, of the Calcutta Bar, for one month	45,000
Junior Counsel from Bombay, 1st fee on Brief .....Rs. 2,500	
Refresher for 25 days, including journeys and one day for consultation..... „ 16,200	18,700
2nd fee on Brief ..... „ 2,000	
Refresher for 25 days ..... „ 12,500	14,500
Mr. Shantaram Narayen for two months	30,000
For Mr. Jugonath for two months	35,000
Agent's charges in England and fees to counsel for opinions on cases submitted on International Law.....	20,000
Other Agent's charges elsewhere	5,000
Short-hand Writer from England	5,000
Travelling expenses of Serjeant Ballantyne and Short-hand Writer to and from England	4,000
Sundry charges, such as railway and suites of tents, carriages, horses, servants, and purveyor's charges.....	30,000
Telegrams	2,500
Contingencies, say	25,000
Total Rs.....	2,89,700

N. B.—This estimate is based on the supposition that the trial will last only 20 days, and is exclusive of Solicitors' charges, expenses of Office and of Establishment.

You are aware from the correspondence that has taken place between the Government of India and the Bombay Government that the fees which have been sanctioned at the recommendation of that Government for the Advocate General are only Rs. 600 a day, and for Mr. Inverarity Rs. 400 a day. Moreover, Messrs. Jefferson's estimate appeared to us to be framed upon an erroneous conception of the scope of the enquiry to be made by the Commision. While the whole matter is left in the hands of yourself and the legal advisers of Government under the terms of my telegram of the 16th inst., and while it is the desire of the Governor General in Council to supply on the most liberal calculation everything that is really required for the defence of His Highness Mulhar Rao, the Governor General in Council thinks it necessary to point out that it will be the duty of Messrs. Scoble and Cleveland to retain the services of Mr. Woodroffe, who would not act unless his fees were paid at once. On the 5th February I telegraphed to you the Gaekwar's message, and requested you to inform His Highness of the orders already passed on the subject of expenses.

"5. With respect to the costs of the defence, you were informed in my telegram of the 28th January that the sum of Rs. 75,000 was sufficient for the present, and that, with every desire to afford the Gaekwar full means of defence, the Governor General in Council could not consider any application for more without full reasons for the application stated in writing. No reasons have yet been given for the very extravagant demand of an immediate payment of Rs. 2,89,000 and permission to spend up to Rs. 5,00,000. The Governor General in Council does not think that the Baroda Treasury should be burdened with extravagant charges, but he will leave it to Mr. Cleveland to say what would be a fair amount to allow on a liberal scale for a defence conducted in an ordinary and reasonable way. The Governor General in Council, however, cannot but consider the sum of Rs. 5,00,000 as greatly in excess of what would be required under any circumstances.

6. Messrs. Jefferson and Payne have applied for a postponement of the assembling of the Commission till the 22nd February. In your telegram of the 25th January you reported that His Highness the Gaekwar was anxious that the assembling of the Commission should be hastened, but in your later telegram of the 31st you state that His Highness now wishes for a postponement. Under these circumstances the Governor General in Council is pleased to fix the 23rd of February as the date for the opening of the Commission at Baroda."

8. The Government Solicitor, after reviewing the case, and on the assumption that Serjeant Ballantyne was to be employed, advised a further advance of Rs. 50,000, and that, if the enquiry should last more than ten days, additional funds would from time to time be made on the same estimates. On the 5th February you informed Mr. Cleveland that you were prepared to make the advance of Rs. 50,000.

9. From subsequent telegrams of the 7th February it appears that the sum of Rs. 50,000, making in all 1½ lakhs was paid on the 6th. But you added that the defence was still dissatisfied, and that Government would be asked to accede to unlimited demands, or else draw a line and adhere to it. On the 8th you telegraphed that Messrs. Jefferson and Payne had returned the Rs. 50,000 which they had previously accepted, intimating that they could not accept it on the conditions named by Mr. Cleveland, and that they would at once intimate to the Gaekwar that they could take no further steps for his defence. Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, however, offered to receive the Rs. 50,000 and obtain money, subject to the costs and charges being sanctioned by the Court,—a proposal which you understood to mean that they wished the sum of Rs. 2,89,000 formerly asked for to be advanced to them, which they stated they had under the consideration of Government, you telegraphed on the 9th, requesting that a decision as to the costs of defence should be deferred, and intimating that the Gaekwar would apply to the Government of India, however, thought it advisable to communicate to your their views, and the instructions were accordingly set you by telegraph on the 11th.

These were—

"It was to be distinctly understood that it was not to be considered in any way as an acknowledgment on part of Government that the fees to counsel and other payments which Jefferson stated should be made were such as ought properly to be made, or that he can to keep the expenditure down, but will not imperil the interests of their client, if they can help it, by foregoing one item of expenditure which they think necessary in his behalf. They say they will, therefore, carry on the defence up to the last day, to which the sum named Sir Cleveland in his letter will permit, and when that sum is expended, they will, unless further funds are provided, instruct counsel to withdraw from the case and retire themselves,—that on them who have deprived the Gaekwar of the means of defending himself, and not on themselves, will rest the odium of this result. They go on to complain that Government did not from the first fix a limit within which they could advance. They say they have been obliged dispense to Woodroffe's services. They conclude by saying that Gaekwar will send a *yad*, asking with for Rs. 75,000 to be paid to them for defence."

You added that your legal advisers adhered to their opinion expressed in your telegram of the 12th, and considered Government committed to Serjeant Ballantyne being retained on the facts already before Government, and not from anything Mr. Cleveland had since done.

12. In reply, the following instructions were telegraphed to you on the 16th:—

"Your telegram of 15th. On referrated opinion of legal advisers, guarantee Ballantyne's fees. Supply defence with advances for reasonable further costs on advice of Cleveland and Scoble. We look to them to protect Baroda revenues from improper charges. The number of counsel proposed and other items of Jefferson's estimate seem to us to be extravagant and founded on mistaken view of limits of enquiry. But we give you full liberty to act as you may be advised by Scoble and Cleveland without further reference to us."

13. Thus the matter at present stands. His Excellency in Council, however, thinks it necessary now to add his opinion that the estimate on which Messrs. Jefferson and Payne based their application for Rs. 2,89,700 as a portion of the cost, exclusive of further large payments to counsel, solicitor's fees, and other

No. 636P., dated Fort William, 19th February 1875.

From C. U. Aitchison, Esq., C. S. I., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Foreign Dept., to Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K. C. S. I., Agent to the Governor-General and Special Commissioner at Baroda.

I am directed by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 9, dated 5th February 1875, reporting generally on your proceedings since you assumed the administration of the State under the orders of the Governor-General in Council.

2. Your proceedings have been in complete accordance with the policy of the Government of India and with the instructions issued by the Governor-General in Council for your guidance, and I have the pleasure to inform you, by the direction of His

CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

(From the *Overland China Mail*, Feb. 4.)

JAPAN.

It is stated that the Coreans have sent a despatch to Yedo intimating that if no notice were taken of their past action, the next embassador from Japan would be received with proper deference.—Mr. von Brandt has been transferred as German minister from Yedo to Pekin.—The libel case between Mr. W. G. Howell of the Japan Mail, (plaintiff,) and the Japan Gazette, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff of one dollar.—A severe shock of earthquake was felt at Yokohama on the 15th ultimo.—An English paper pulp manufacturing Company has been started at Kobe under the management of Mr. Charles Rickaby.—It is stated that the Japanese are about to fortify the coast.—The popular feeling against Okubo for having accepted the settlement of the Formosa affair is said to be very bitter.—Yedo is now partly lit with gas.—Twenty cases of small-pox are reported amongst the Europeans in Yedo.—Seven have terminated fatally.—Messrs. Kawage and Otori have left on a mission to Siam to conclude, as is supposed, a treaty.—Great discontent is said to exist amongst the nobles and samourai of the South; complications with Corea are thought possible.—Dr. J. R. Dalliston, physician to the General Hospital, Yokohama, died a few days since at that port.—An Imperial princess was born on the 22nd ultimo.—A memorial has been presented to Government deprecating the freedom with which native newspapers canvass its acts; the reply was that the existing laws were sufficient to prevent abuses.—The telegraphic communication between Vladivostock and Nagasaki has, it is said, been stopped for some days. No notification to that effect, however, has been made public.

CHINA.

The Emperor died on the 12th January. A grandson of Prince Tun will be his probable successor.—A telegram has been received at Shanghai announcing that Mr. Margary has successfully accomplished his journey overland through China to Bhamo.—A scheme for a Chinese "Naval Reserve" is being arranged in connection with the China Merchants S. N. Co. Twenty-light steamers are to be furnished by the various provinces.—The mouth of the Poyang lake is to be fortified; against what enemy is not very clear.—Mr. H. Lang, late editor and proprietor of the Shanghai *Evening Courier*, died suddenly on the 19th ultimo.—The departure from Shanghai by the last French mail of Mr F B Forbes, President of the North China Branch of the R A Society, was made the subject of a farewell speech, highly complimentary to him, at its last meeting.—The Amoy-Foochow telegraph is said to be near completion; orders from the Tsung-li Yamen are alone awaited to complete the communication from Amoy to Kulangsu Island (the foreign settlement).—The Chinese New Year's day falls on the 6th instant (Saturday next).

HONGKONG.

The prizes at the Central school were distributed on Jan. 29th. H. E. the Governor was present, and in the course of his speech adverted to the benefits of the secular education system.—The Hongkong Hotel Company has declared a dividend of 2.50 dirs. per share for the past six months.—The Annual Meeting of the Medical Missionary Society in China was held on the 21st ultimo.—The Bishop of Victoria has temporarily discontinued his administration at the Cathedral.—The races are announced for the 25th instant and two following days.—A steam dredging machine for use in the Canton River is being fitted up by a leading engineer firm in Hongkong.—Mr. Henry Lowcock has been appointed member of the Legislative Council in place of Mr. Rowett gone home. The S. S. Aden has been chartered to visit the wreck of the Japan and if possible save the treasure. The Registrar General reports 544 births and 1,624 deaths in the Colony during the past year, of which 46 births and 86 deaths took place amongst the British and foreign community. The death-rate for the year, including the loss of life in the typhoon, was 3·223 per cent. for foreigners and 2 119 for Chinese; *exclusive* of the typhoon deaths it was 2·959 and 2·319 respectively. The Ocean race for the Douglas Challenge Cup resulted in a victory for Wave, against Nalad and Naomi; but as Naomi grounded on the run up it is to be sailed again.—The Hongkong Fire Insurance Company has declared a very satisfactory dividend for 1874, viz. 20 per cent. to contributing shareholders and 60 per cent. to ordinary shareholders; the working account for 1874 shows a balance at credit of 233,784,87 dirs.

(*Straits Times*, 18th Feb.)

The past fortnight has been bare of events of local political interest. H. E. the Governor has, however, issued a Proclamation to the Rajahs and chiefs who entered into the engagement at Pulo Pungkor in the early part of 1874, requesting the appointment of Residents. The Proclamation, which is dated the 2nd November last and has been approved by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, after reciting the nature of the engagements voluntarily entered into, announces that Her Majesty's Government will look to these chiefs for the exact fulfilment of their pledges, and will hold responsible any or all who violate. This attitude is obviously necessary to ensure the due observance of the engagements; and is, in fact, not so much as would be required of a civilized power which might deliberately infringe the terms of a treaty. In dealing with Malay chiefs, who have for years been led to believe that the British Government will not sanction any interference in their affairs, and would content itself with useless and ineffectual remonstrance against any breach of the existing treaties or any act of spoliation committed by their people, it is vitally essential for the maintenance of British prestige in these parts, and for the success of the measures now being instituted to place the revenue and administration of those States on a satisfactory basis, that the chiefs should comprehend the binding nature of the contract that has been ratified, and that its observance in their part will be rigidly exacted, and if necessary compelled. We have heard no thing further regarding the late difficulty in Siam, but H. E. Sir Andrew Clarke has been ordered to Bangkok on political service, and will leave on Saturday, in H.M.S. Vigilant; as this vessel will thence proceed on to China, H.M.S. Charybdis will leave to-day for Bangkok, to be in readiness to bring back His Excellency to Singapore.

The fortnight has been one of unusual festivity. Admiral Shadwell in the Iron Duke, awaited here the arrival of Admiral Ryder in the Audacious, which reached this on the 1st instant. In addition to the two flagships, we had in harbour also H. M. S. Charybdis, Vigilent, Hart, Elk, and Lapwing. A Ball was given at Government House on the night of the 3rd instant, to which the officers of the British and foreign men-of-war and a great number of the residents were invited to meet the Admirals, and which was one of the largest social reunions yet given here. In addition to this, the Teutonia Club gave an "At Home" at their Club House on the night of the 5th, and H. H. the Maharajah of Jhore entertained Admiral Ryder at a Breakfast on the 8th, to which the leading residents were invited. Admiral Shadwell left in the Iron Duke, on the 4th instant, on his homeward cruise, and Admiral Ryder leaves to-day for Saigon, on his way to Hongkong.

From Java we learn that the Leila, a British vessel from New York to Anjer for orders, petroleum laden, stranded on the night of the 21st ultimo. The ship was a total loss, but part of the cargo was saved. The ship and cargo were sold at auction for $17,200.

Rear Admiral Sir Charles Shadwell took his departure from Singapoor in his flagship, H. M. Iron Duke, on the afternoon of the 4th instant under a salute from Fort Canning. The Iron Duke will proceed home vii Suez Canal.

The men of H. M. S. Audacious, who have been granted liberty ashore during the past two or three days, have, as is natural to Jacks after a long cruise, been rather boisterous in their merriment, and in a number of instances have been quarrelsome and unruly, occasionally indulging in free fights among themselves. The police have had their hands pretty full with them, and the European sergeants and corporals would have interfered to arrest the blue-jackets have had no easy task, the whole crowd turning upon the police, some armed with bottles, some with stones, and others effectively using their knives, fastened with strong lanyards, as slung-shots. Notwithstanding their stubborn resistance, a goodly number of arrests were made, and it was found necessary to put some of the noisiest into the stocks. At the request of the captain of the vessel, the prisoners were all handed over to the officers of their ship, where we presume their punishment will be more effective than any they would receive from the civil authorities.

Captain Malcolm, of the St. Andrew's Castle, reports having left the Downs for Singapoore on the 14th October 1874, and that on Nov. 26, in Latitude 26° 30' South and Longitude 25° 0' W; fell in with the iron ship Foundling, of Liverpool, on fire; passed close to her within 50 yards; she was abandoned, and as she was floating light, it was supposed that she had been burning some time and the cargo destroyed.

The five survivors of the boats' crew from the Exxine were brought before Captain Douglas, Police Magistrate, on the 30th ultimo, charged with the murder of their shipmate Francis Shufus, whom they sacrificed at sea after drawing lots. Mr. Gottlieb, Crown Solicitor, conducted the prosecution, and the prisoners were defended by Mr. Donaldson. The only witness examined was Capt. Ellis, Master Attendant after whose examination the hearing was adjourned until Friday next, the 5th instant.

Mr. N. de Maclay, the Russian traveller, yesterday returned to Johore from an interesting excursion into the interior of Johore, undertaken with the object of learning something of the wild races inhabiting the jungle,—the Jakuns, Oran Rejet, and Oran Utan. As these races always withdraw deeper into the interior, seeking shelter in the forest and mountains, on the approach of strangers, Mr. de Maclay had to extend his explorations into places never yet visited by Europeans, and rarely even by the Malays. His travels occupied fifty days, proceedings sometimes by boat, but performing the greater part of the journey on foot. Leaving Johore Bahru, Mr. Maclay went to the Muar river, up which he proceeded as far as Pallon, whence he made a visit to the Oran Rajet. Thence he pushed his way onward to Badon Kraton, and Djekati (in the district of Rumpen), and from there across over Tenan and Bieko (Batu Pahat) to Lebs, Pungut, and Lundan the settlements of the Oran.

"*Not for an age, but for all time.*"—Equatorial Hair Douche enjoys no mere ephemeral celebrity. It has supplied a great and long-felt want in the Toilet economy of this country, and has therefore taken a firm, and, we venture to say, a permanent, hold on public favor. It reaches the unctuous applications to which the Hair was formerly subjected, by a delightful process of affusion, which, instead of oppressing and deadening the vitality of the scalp, invigorates it, and affords all the conditions of health which ought to surround that part of the frame where the mental faculties reside. Its effects on the Hair are to promote the growth, to impart the softness and lustre of silk and instantly to arrest any tendency to baldness; while its almost fairy-like grace lends an additional pleasure to the operations of the Toilet. The "Douche" is felt to be a boon wherever its use has penetrated, and it is now exported to the remotest parts of India. Per bottle, Rs. 7-8 and Rs. 2-8. H. S. Kent & Co. Emerson House, 7 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

(*Penang Gazette* 11th Feb.)

We have received advices from Acheen, which may justify us in looking forward to a speedy termination of the struggle. We are able to inform our readers that the resistance of the Achinese is far less than it was previous to the capture of Longbatta, which proves we were correct in stating, that the loss of that place would be a severe blow to the Achinese. The convoys of the Dutch troops are no longer molested and the whole range of their settlements may be considered virtually in their possession. The Achinese no longer attack the Dutch outposts, and a very influential headman is said to have been killed in one of the recent engagements. Several fortified places, situated further inland have been captured and occupied by the Dutch troops, with a trifling loss of a few wounded. The loss of the Achinese in killed on the 31st December last, was, according to the Dutch official reports, 230, and not 170 as we previously stated.

Yet the Dutch have still to contend with disease, their old and worst enemy, the cholera, having made its reappearance. Hitherto there have been but few cases, yet Colonel Pel's latest reports on the state of health, were anything but favourable.

(*Straits Times*, 11th February)

Advices from Acheen only come down to the 15th January. The operations of the Dutch forces were still confined to the immediate neighbourhood of the Kraton. They had taken possession of the mosque at Longbatta, and the Achinese had mustered in considerable force to recapture this position, but had been repulsed in the attempt with heavy loss. The Dutch commander afterwards took up a fresh position near the river, with a view, we presume, of better protecting his out posts.

The *Indier* of the 21st instant contains a letter from Acheen from which the following is extracted:—

"The state of health begins at last to improve considerably here. The traces of the floods have almost disappeared. The bridges are being actively repaired. From a strategical point of view our position here has become infinitely better by the capture of the principal fortifications of Longbatta. Since Colonel Pel has been in command here, there has not been such hard fighting. These positions were not captured without loss, yet considering the desperate and stubborn nature of the combat the loss was not great. The manœuvring was splendid, and Colonel Pel has every reason to be satisfied. The success lately obtained has caused the misery occasioned by the floods to be forgotten, and has raised the *morale* of the troops. The enemy is still, however, far from being discouraged. Our convoys are always escorted by about 70 soldiers. We are awaiting the arrival, soon, of a vessel from Penang, which vessel had gone to Singapore to bring away the sleepers for a railway [to be made here]; after she shall have discharged these sleepers she will return to bring over the rails. The construction of the pier and of the light-house at Pulo Bras is rapidly advancing.

THE REPTILE FUND.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

The death of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, which took place on the 6th instant, is said to have caused much genuine grief to those German and foreign journalists who have been profiting by what, not unjustly, is now known everywhere as the "Reptile Fund." "Reptile Fund" like so many picturesque and suggestive expressions current in Germany, and indeed all over Europe, may be regarded as the invention of Prince Bismarck; though the persons whom Prince Bismarck stigmatized in a celebrated speech as "reptiles" were not the proprietors of subventioned newspapers, nor indeed journalists of any kind in Government pay. When Hanover and Hesse-Cassel were incorporated with Prussia the Prussian Parliament voted indemnities, or rather pecuniary compensations, to the dispossessed Sovereigns. The King of Hanover was to receive 16,000,000 the Elector of Hesse-Cassel 10,000,000 of thalers. But the money was not to be paid until after the expiration of a certain time; and meanwhile the monarchs, relieved of their ordinary inherited occupations, behaved in such an anti-Prussian spirit, and pursued so consistently what they foolishly believed to be their own interests, that Prince Bismarck and the Prussians generally became disgusted with them; while the Prussian Chamber resolved in a formal manner to detain the money previously voted to them and to spend the interest thereof. The annual interest on the two sums amounts to about 1,000,000 of thalers, or £150,000; and when some one, in the course of the debate on the subject, remarked that it came to a good deal, Prince Bismarck exclaimed, "I must have money in order to pursue the reptiles into their nooks and coverts."

It is believed that the word "reptile," as then used by the Chancellor, meant any sworn enemy of Prussia, also any intriguer against German unity. But it was applied in particular to the adherents of the dethroned rulers of Hanover and Hesse; and it was not until some time afterwards that it was employed, with far greater propriety, to designate those owners and editors of newspapers who received money out of the fund formed by the accumulations of interest from the Hanover and Hesse-Cassel idemnities. One hundred and fifty thousand pounds is a large sum to spend annually in corrupting the press. There are scoundrels in every profession, and among the reptiles of European journalism it is quite possible that a thousand worms, at a hundred and fifty pounds a year each, or a hundred and fifty serpents at a thousand a year, or five-and-twenty rattlesnakes at six thousand a year, might be found. Probably in Prince Bismarck's collection there are crawling things of every shape and size—toads, adders, and, here and there, a boa-constrictor. If a good many individual writers are inscribed on the list of reptiles, it is well known that in some cases, at the voice of the snake charmer, newspapers of great importance have changed hands, and from Austrian have suddenly become quite Prussian in tone.

It will be remembered that the "Reptile Fund" was first brought to the notice of the English public by the reports of the Arnim trial, in which Count Arnim, writting to a newspaper proprietor at Vienna, was made to express his regret that he had not a "Reptile Fund" at his disposal. A German journal expresses its belief that we may soon hear the last of it. It anticipates, indeed, a discussion of the whole subject in the Prussian Chamber in connection with the Hesse-Cassel indemnity, which the heirs of the late Elector seem quite willing to receive on Prussia's own conditions. It seems certain that the present capital of the fund—twenty-six millions—will be sooner be decreased by ten millions; and if the reptiles will suffer by the death of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel, they may starve when—what must happen sooner or later—the heirs of the present King of Hanover make their peace with Prussia.

The Prussian Chamber will scarcely vote money for a new "Reptile Fund" out of the national revenue; and the Government may console itself by reflecting that the little good the Reptile Fund may have done to Germany in a political sense has been much more than counterbalanced by the evil it must have worked in a moral point of view.

FASHIONS FOR FEBRUARY.

Le Follet says for more than a year endeavours have been made to replace the costume by the long simple robe, and to a considerable extent, so far as home dress is concerned, these attempts have proved successful. We, however, adhere to our opinion, that it will be long before the convenient fashion of polonaise, or tunic, in some modified form, will be discarded for walking toilette. The skirts of long dresses have, as much as ever, the whole fulness thrown to the back, the trimming being frequently confined entirely to the front breadth, the elegance of the skirt depending on the richness of the material and the amplitude of its folds. Flounces made very closely plaited are much used on silk dresses. Another fashion we find recorded in the make of bodices; the cuirasse is still the greatest novelty. The bodice cut square, pointed before and behind, is much worn for dinner and evening dress. A bodice of this kind, worn with a "Louis XV." petticoat, is suitable also for these toilettes. Cuirasses, without sleeves, of velvet or coloured silk, are worn over light silk dresses. The costumes of two colours, or two stuffs, are very much stylish and charming than ever. Colours, such as grenat and pink, chocolate and light brown, dark green and vert de Nil, light brown and sky-blue, grey and ponceau, are harmonise very prettily; and, by the mere judicious blending of colour, a really elegant and pleasing, yet simple toilette, may be formed. For is quite as much used this winter as last for trimmings, but by no means takes the place of other trimmings, for we find frequently placed above the border of fur, rows of braid, wide or narrow separated by beaded passementerie, or by leaves of jet, or embroidery in blue or brilliant steel. Opera cloaks are very elegant this season, although the shape varies but little. The rotonde, the "Dolman," and the burnous are those most generally preferred. They are made in Cashmere, white or coloured, lined with ermine or silk, trimmed most richly with embroidery or golf braid. White Cashmere, embroidered round in colour of silks and gold, and bordered with a fringe of gold balls, alternating with balls of coloured silk, is most charming. The "Vallasque" bonnet, with broad rim, much raised on one side, fastened by a large feather, thrown over the crown, is the mode adopted for elegant toilettes. This bonnet is made of felt, of a light shade of grey principally. The feather in the feathers (for two are often put), are of the shade of the felt, or shaded with the colours of the flowers placed under the brim. The new style of feather is that lined with another feather—one the tint of the bonnet, the other a suitable colour. These feathers, encircling and falling over the crown, produce a very pleasing effect. A grey felt hat lined with rose is extremely pretty, as is a brown lined with violet, or dahlia with light blue. The "Rembrandt" has the same success as the "Velasquez" The crown is very low, the edge broad, and the shape of the bonnet oval. It is placed very back on the head, and is trimmed with a very full wreath, which encircles, not the face, but the coiffure. This bonnet is worn without strings, and embellishes the lady who wears it when the trimming is well chosen. We have seen and recommended a beautiful wreath of white heath, mixed with bunches of pink azalias and bright-coloured carnations, or white roses and pink daisies for young ladies. A wreath round the bonnet, floating in a long train behind, of flowers suiting the colour of the hair, is very pretty. The bonnets undulating and shading the face, whilst leaving the oval quite clear, are ornamented with broad barbes of Brussels lace or crepe lisse. These barbes are fastened near the back, and brought forward and tied loosely under the chin. They are edged with Valenciennes or blonde. The "Metelle" has the front raised and the crown drawn; it is covered with feathers, and trimmed under the brim with a very full wreath in the middle, and tapered at each end. The "Grenze" hat for a young lady, is raised on one side, and straight round the head, trimmed with cerises and floating ends. The inside ornament varies according to the style of coiffure. Felt is quite the fashion for this season as day toilette. Dress bonnets may be formed of any light material, as the crown is completely concealed by fringes of curled feathers, and the front, of light-coloured faille, is raised all round, and shaded with feathers round the edge, and a wreath of flowers underneath. Strings are reappearing and are made in very broad ribbon, tied under the chin with a large bow as worn fifteen years ago, only the ears are left free, and not covered as in the olden times. At present there is no middle style; it is either the round hats without strings or barbes, or the closed bonnet with broad strings of faye ribbon, velvet, or satin. The "Charlotte Corday" cap is still in fashion, made in muslin, trimmed with black or ruby velvet; the evening coiffure is a very small pouff of gathered blonde,

GERMAN ARMAMENTS AND GERMAN TRADE.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

In the speech from the throne on the opening of the Prussian Diet the Emperor owns to the commercial stagnation of which the North German newspapers have been complaining so bitterly. The *Kolnische Zeitung*, followed by authoritative contemporaries at Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, have been telling us that trade has been getting duller and duller; that exports and imports have been falling off; that manufacturing establishments have been turning away their hands and shortening their hours; and that the hopes of a brilliant industrial and commercial future for the new empire threaten to be unfulfilled. In consequence of the great rise in the prices of English coal and the wages in the English iron foundries which took place a year or two ago, it had been anticipated that the collieries and ironworks of the Ruhr Valley would underbid their English competitors even for foreign custom. But, so far from this being the case, the Germans themselves still send us their orders in place of dealing with producers at home. If such is the case—and we see no reason to doubt it—it must be confessed they have cause for disappointment. The Vienna Exhibition proved conclusively that the quality of the North German material and workmanship is excellent. The frugality of the German working classes used to be proverbial, and associations like the Cockerill Company on the Meuse, which are in some sense international still find that their German artizans are the steadiest and most trustworthy. And as customers will go for choice to the nearest and cheapest markets, we must conclude that the general dulness in Germany arises from some disturbing cause that exceptionally deranges the natural course of things. Nor is the cause difficult to discover, and obviously it operates with a double effect. Germany's warlike preparations weigh upon her beyond her strength. The excessive calls they make on the population affect alike the rich and the poor. They check consumption by arresting the accumulation of wealth. They run up wages by reducing the number of applicants for employment. Matters would have been worse were it not for those habits of a ruder age which modify the conditions of German existence. Women, for instance, are still set to the roughest drudgery in a way altogether unknown in England. Semi-barbarous practices like these would have been gradually falling into disuse had the national aspirations towards progress and more refined civilization had fair play. But as it is, and in consequence of the aggressive peace to which their late successes have condemned them, the Germans have been hard set to hold their own, even although they have left some of their aspirations in abeyance in the meantime.

Now comes the new Landsturm Bill to embarrass their energies still further. It is not so crushing as was at first represented, yet it is serious enough in all conscience, nor need we dwell on its aggravating effects on the position of the nation in general. But there is one class of commercial men it must especially effect, and that a class who promised to increase the wealth of the country more rapidly perhaps than all other earners put together. Of late years and long before the war, Germans have been showing extraordinary capacity and energy in foreign trade. If they have been founding no colonies of their own, they have been making themselves very much at home in the settlements of other nations. They have poured now to the great tide of immigration into the United States; that has been setting thither steadily for a couple of generations. For the most part emigrants to America naturalize themselves in their new quarters. We refer rather to those traders and merchants who have established themselves temporarily in countries where nothing tempts them to form permanent ties. Germain firms take rank among the leading houses in the presidencies of our own Indian Empire. Germans have settled in great numbers in the treaty ports of China and Japan. They are scattered thickly along our Straits Settlements, and are delving in the jungle for coffee ground and sugar plantations in the territories of semi-independent rajahs. They have pushed themselves forward among the pioneers of commerce in the dangerous archipelagoes of Oceania and Milanesia. Whenever an adventurous traveller makes his way through those back provinces of Mexico where the State authorities are impotent or in secret league with the brigands, he is sure to find Germans being cashed by Germans. So it is in the Brazils and the Republics of South America. German enterprise, long curbed in at home by the old-fashioned simplicity of the German people, has been seeking outlets where money was to be more quickly made. It has been extraordinarily successful, too, in its competition with Englishmen. The German has many qualities in common with the Scotchman. He is shrewd, earnest, somewhat parsimonious, and by no means self-indulgent. He is content to submit sustained sacrifice to secure his end, and he does not spare himself. What would mean penury and painful restraint to a young Englishman of similar station is sufficiently of a competence for him to encourage him to struggle for riches. A fair clerk's salary in a Liverpool or Manchester house is more than many a German officer can hope to make in the army till he gets towards middle age. These habits of frugality and the capacity for self-control are invaluable for a worker who is running a race against rich rivals in a tropical climate. Hong Kong, for example, is notoriously unhealthy, beautiful as the island is. Health and activity are said to be preserved by a most careful attention to regimen; yet it used to be the custom of our great English houses to keep open tables for their clerks on a really costly scale. The Germans have introduced their own lavish outlay, and their subordinates work all the better. The consequence is that they have been steadily ousting us from the monopoly of money-getting we once enjoyed; that they have been opening new veins of wealth in countries we scarcely deemed worth the working; that in short, they have been bidding, and bidding successfully, for a commanding place in the trade of the world.

The mass of the wealth they promised to accumulate would naturally have enriched their country in the end. Though Germans, like Englishmen, have the resolution to expatriate themselves so long as they feel themselves in the swing of money-making; though they have little of the morbid homesickness which paralyzes French schemes of colonization; yet no people is more intensely and genuinely patriotic. They hold with fond affection to the "heimath," and neither time nor distance does much to weaken the strong ties they formed in childhood. If they realized fortunes in countries like Mexico or the Cannibal Islands, sooner or later they would come home to invest and spend them. They would be anxious to rear their children in the bracing German air, to educate them in the schools and universities of the Fatherland. It would have been a pleasure to them to enrich their native country with their foreign earnings; to interest themselves, as well as their fortunes, in schemes for promoting her prosperity and resources. But, after all, and after prolonged absence, they are become in a measure citizens of the world. If they have lived hard and sometimes almost desperate lives, they have had their compensation. They have been relieved from burdensome political responsibilities. They have been free to come and go and to dispose of themselves as it pleased them. They have become awake to the profits of unremitting exertion in the full enjoyment of independence, and have learned that time means money, and that the earlier years of a young man's prime should be devoted directly to the purposes of his intended profession. Since the events of the late war, coming home to Germany to settle definitely must have become matter of anxious consideration. It was no light thing to bring the sons they intended to follow in their steps and inherit their business and connection within the reach of and arbitrary military conscription. Devotion to the Fatherland, and pride in its newborn strengh and unity, might in many cases have been strong enough to overcome the objections of self-interest. The consolidation of the German Empire had to be assured by an unprecedented effort of sacrifice which would last all the shorter time the more earnestly all citizens contributed to it. Setting aside predilection for a particular country and climate, the duty of every good German was plain. Arguing thus, many Germans, counting the cost beforehand, obeyed the dictates of patriotism; others, as we knew, acted less disinterestedly, and were scared into settling abroad by their military liabilities at home. But what, we ask, is likely to be the effect of the comprehensive stringency of this new measure, pressing as it does upon so many with increased severity? We can only assume that it will be reluctantly accepted as a sentence of prolonged exile by many prudent men of business who are in the habit of making calculations. They do not care to pay too dearly for any luxury, and it must tend to make them renounce their citizenship in the old country as absolutely as those busy Greek colonists who spare nothing but warm sympathies for the fatherland when they have once succeeded in business at Liverpool or Constantinople. The German Government ought to be the best judge of what in ordinary prudence is indispensable to the safety of the empire. But it is certain that its policy of offensive defence is cutting off the natural springs of its prosperity, and hampering its capacity for production in a way which must act most prejudicially on its finances, should the present state of matters be considerably prolonged.

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BARODA SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BARODA :—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1875.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO CHARGES LAID AGAINST H. H. MULHARRAO, GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

—:o o:—

BARODA, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24, 1875.

PUNCTUALLY at eleven yesterday morning the curtain rose on the first scene of a remarkable drama, the trial of a native prince in his own capital by a mixed Commission of European officers and natives of the highest rank. There can be no doubt that this trial, whatever may be thought of its expediency, marks the initiation of a new Imperial policy in India. In the old days the Governor-General would simply have issued a decree deposing the Gaekwar, annexing his territory, and sentencing him to imprisonment or death. Now, so much deference is paid to public opinion that the Government is anxious to justify its conduct towards the Gaekwar by the fullest inquiry in open Court; and so changed is the feeling of native princes generally towards the Paramount Power, and so complete, apparently, their acceptance of the Imperial system established by the English in India, that chiefs like Scindia and Jeypore willingly co-operate with English officials in sitting on a Commission, the appointment of which strikes a blow at the independence of their order. Formerly, native princes yielded only to force; now the more reasonable of them admit the subordination of their Sovereign rights to general principles of public law and humanity. This, it may be contended, is something gained; and the intense interest felt in the Baroda trial is due in no small degree to the novelty of an experiment the result of which cannot yet be foreseen.

The Court House was filled chiefly with Europeans, though a good number of natives were also present, when, to the general surprise, Sir Lewis Pelly appeared on the platform or stage with the Gaekwar, who had not been expected to appear. The Maharaja looked in good condition; he had on clean clothes and white cotton gloves (emblematic of innocence) and wore a jewel, not "his last," in his ear. Naturally, he appeared to feel a little nervous about his novel position, and he was very restless in his chair all the morning and did not come back when the Court resumed business after tiffin. Sir Lewis Pelly and he came to the front and took their seats in chairs at either extremity of the stage, facing one another. The Commissioners then entered, and Sir Richard Couch placed Scindia on his right and Jeypore on his left hand, Sir Richard Meade and Sir Dinkur Rao being on the right of Scindia and Mr. Melvill on Jeypore's left. After the Proclamation appointing the Commission had been read, it was arranged, to the general relief, that it would be sufficient to translate the evidence into English and Hindustanee only, or one of these languages, as all members of the Commission understand one or the other. Mr. Scoble opened the case for the prosecution in a speech of good style and method and studied moderation of tone. It was a difficult matter to state the case in such a way as to do justice to the dispassionate spirit in which the Government of India has undertaken the prosecution, but Mr. Scoble acquitted himself of his task with ability and good taste. It would be unbecoming to express an opinion regarding the merits of the case; but the Advocate-General showed that he is prepared with not only a strong chain of circumstantial evidence, but with the direct testimony of several witnesses, to prove that Mulharrao personally and through confidential agents instigated the Residency servants to poison Colonel Phayre. He admitted, of course, that the case depends in great measure on the degree of credibility to be attached to the evidence of such worthies as Damodhur Punt and the men who actually tried to take the Colonel's life; and the opposing counsel are said to be confident that they can shatter to pieces the whole fabric so carefully constructed by Mr. Souter and Mr. Cleveland. It remains to be seen if this expectation can be made good. Not much progress was made with the case yesterday. Only one witness—Mrs. Crawley-Boevey's ayah,—was examined, and Serjeant Ballantine had not concluded his cross-examination when the Court rose. The manner in which the learned Serjeant conducted the defence yesterday must have surprised, and perhaps disappointed, the natives, as much as it pleased impartial observers. Instead of obstructing the proceedings in every possible way, and trying to browbeat the Commissioners and the counsel for the Crown, Mr Ballantine was elaborately, or some would say suspiciously, gentle and conciliatory. When Salim, one of the Gaekwar's *jasoods*, was brought into Court to be confronted with the ayah, and the latter was asked if she recognized him, it was the learned Serjeant who suggested that the time of the Court should not be taken up with such formalities, as the defence were quite willing to admit that the ayah knew Salim. Most deferential, too, was the respect paid by the Serjeant to the Commission, and most complete his submission to their authority, while his relations with the Advocate-General are evidently of a very friendly character. All this mildness may, however, as we have hinted, conceal powers of offence which will be revealed when the opportunity offers; and the Serjeant certainly gave the poor ayah a very unhappy half hour yesterday, though much of the force of some of his quiet hits necessarily spent itself before penetrating to her through the medium of an interpreter. The witness floundered about in utter helplessness for some time, and her piteous appeal, "Do you think I would tell a lie? I have been five times in England, and here are my characters,"—producing a bundle of documents,—gained her no mercy, but provoked a good deal of mirth. The woman entangled herself in a maze of contradictory statements about her motives for not revealing what she understood to have been the Maharaja's suggestion that she should "give something" to Colonel Phayre, and, having reduced her to a state of perfect misery, the Serjeant said he should have the pleasure of talking with her again this morning. But we hope to see Sergeant Ballantine do better things for his client than make a poor old woman cry.

It has been generally said that the native members of the Commission would take little interest in, because they would be unable to understand, the speeches and evidence. But from yesterday's experience we should say that Scindia, Jeypore, and Dinkur Rao will do their full share of the work, and do it with zeal and intelligence. Scindia goes in for the business with a zest that is quite delightful. He has already complained, we hear, that he has been lodged in a palace six miles away from the Court, when he wishes to be close at hand, so that he may not miss anything that goes on. Assisted by Sir Richard Meade and Sir Dinkur Rao, he followed the proceedings with the keenest vivacity, and continually gave his opinion, often with great shrewdness, on disputed points. Mr. Melvill, who watched very closely the interpreter's rendering of the evidence, and on two or three occasions made some very useful and necessary corrections in Mr. Flynn's version of what had been said, raised a question about the meaning of the term *jasood*, which is, he said, the Persian for a spy and not for a messenger. Scindiah cleared up this difficulty by stating that *jasood* is an equivalent term for *hirkarrah*, or messenger, in this part of India, though the original Persian signification may be retained in Hindustan. The confusion has, no doubt, been caused by the fact that a royal messenger in this part of the world usually is a spy. Jeypore has not the manly appearance of the Gwalior chief; but he is very intelligent and active. We saw him yesterday running across to his carriage, to avoid fuss and ceremony, with an agility that would have scandalized conservative native princes; and he strips off his embroidered coat and plays at badminton with an energy that even Sir Lewis Pelly cannot surpass. He, too, paid the greatest attention to the case; and, speaking generally, we venture to say that before many days the Commission will be able to take the conduct of the case in great part into their own hands.

The Court will sit, we understand, from eleven to four on each business day, with half an hour's interval at about 2 o'clock for tiffin. It is probable, therefore, that the trial will not be concluded for a month to come.

PRESENT.

SIR RICHARD COUCH (President); H. H. Maharaja of Gwalior, H. H. Maharaja of Jeypore, Sir Richard John Meade, Sir Dinkur Rao, and Mr. Philip Sandys Melville.

Counsel for the prosecution—Andrew R. Scoble, Advocate-General of Bombay, and J. D. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Government Attornies.

Counsel for the defence—Sergeant Ballantine, R. A. Branson, Henry F. Purcell, Shantaram Narayen, and Wassudeo Juggonath, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, Attornies, Bombay.

George Taylor, Barrister, Bombay, held a brief to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Ranees of H. H. the Gaekwar, and Ayeajee, the infant son of the Ranee Luxmabaee.

Secretary to the Commission—John Jardine, Bombay Civil Service.

Interpreters—James Flynn and Nowrosjee Furdonjee.

His Highness the Gaekwar was present, and occupied a position on the left of the Commission.

Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly, K.C.S.I., occupied a position on the right of the Commission.

Proceedings commenced shortly after eleven o'clock.

The Secretary to the Commission read the following Notification to the Commission by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India:—

To the Honourable Sir Richard Couch
His Highness the Maharaja of Gwalior
His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore
Colonel Sir Richard John Meade
Rajah Sir Dinkur Rao
Phillip Sandys Melvill, Esq:—

WHEREAS an attempt has been made at Baroda to poison Colonel R. Phayre, C. B., the late British Resident at the Court of His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar; And whereas the following offences are imputed against the said Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, that is to say:—

I.—That the said Mulhar Rao Gaekwar did by his agents and in person hold secret communications for improper purposes with some of the servants employed by Colonel Phayre, the Resident at Baroda, or attached to the Residency;

II.—That the said Mulhar Rao Gaekwar gave bribes to some of those servants, or caused such bribes to be given;

III.—That his purposes in holding such communications and giving such bribes were to use the said servants as spies upon Colonel Phayre, and thereby improperly to obtain information of secrets and to cause injury to Colonel Phayre, or to remove him by means of poison;

IV.—That in fact an attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was made by persons instigated thereto by the said Mulhar Rao Gaekwar:

And whereas the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council has temporarily assumed the administration of the Baroda State for the purpose of instituting a public enquiry into the truth of the said imputations, and of affording His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar an opportunity of freeing himself from the grave suspicion which attaches to him:

THEREFORE the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council appoints you the said Sir Richard Couch, you the said Maharaja of Gwalior, you the said Maharaja of Jeypore, you the said Sir Richard John Meade, you the said Sir Dinkur Rao, and you the said Philip Sandys Melvill, Esq., to be Commissioners for the purpose of enquiring into the truth of the said imputations and of reporting to the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council how far the same are true to the best of your judgment and belief. And the said Viceroy and Governor-General in Council appoints you the said Sir Richard Couch to be the President of this Commission, with full power to appoint times and places of meeting, to adjourn meetings, to adjust and arrange the method of procedure, to settle the course which the inquiry shall take, to call for and to receive or reject evidence, documentary or otherwise, to hear such persons as you shall think fit on behalf either of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, or of his Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar, and generally to guide the whole course of the proceedings of this Commission as from time to time shall appear to you to be proper for the purpose thereof.

And whereas certain other matters of importance pending between the British Government and His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar were enquired into and reported upon by a Commission appointed by the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council by orders dated 23rd October 1873; and whereas the enquiry which you are appointed to make is not connected with such matters: For the better understanding of your functions, the said Viceroy and Governor-General in Coundil hereby declares his desire that you shall not extend your enquiry to other matters than the offences imputed to His Highness Mulhar Rao Gaekwar as aforesaid; and that you shall not permit any such other matters to be submitted to you for consideration or enquiry.

And the said Viceroy and Governor-General in Council desires that, in the event of any of your number being prevented by sickness or other cause from taking his place as Commissioner or from remaining as Commissioner till the conclusion of your enquiry, you and the other Commissioners shall nevertheless conduct and complete your enquiry in the same way as if the number of Commissioners present or remaining were the whole number appointed thereby.

And the said Viceroy and Governor-General in Council hereby appoints John Jardine, Esq., of the Bombay Ciril Service, to be your Secretary.

By order of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council.

C. U. AITCHISON,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.

Mr. James Flynn interpreted the Notification in Mahrattee and Hindoostanee.

The Advocate-General brought to the notice of the Commission that arrangements had been made for taking short-hand notes of the proceedings, which would be furnished to them daily if they wished.

Serjeant Ballantine mentioned that there were one or two witnesses whose presence under particular circumstances he might deem to be of importance. His clients had made endeavours to obtain their presence in Court, and possibly might be successful; but he had to ask His Lordship the President to assist them if hereafter it should appear that they might not be successful.

The President intimated that it would be convenient to the Commission if notes of the proceedings were furnished the Commission in the manner suggested, and to the learned Serjeant he replied that the Commission would be happy to assist him by every means in their power.

Serjeant Ballantine thanked his Lordship. It had been considered by his learned friend the Advocate-General that the short-hand writer's notes might be considered as open to all members of the Commission. It had been agreed that there should be short-hand writers employed on both sides, so that, if any error might creep into the record of the proceedings, in all likelihood it would be perceived and corrected.

The Advocate-General—My Lord Chief Justice, Your Highnesses, and Gentlemen of the Commission—It now becomes my duty on behalf of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, as briefly as the importance of the case will admit, to state the nature of the evidence it is proposed to place before you in regard to the charges which the Government of India have found it necessary to prefer against His Highness Mulharrao, Gaekwar of Baroda. As the Commission has gathered from the Notification just read, evidence has been laid before the Government of India tending to raise grave suspicions against His Highness, and these suspicions relate to four charges which have also been read, and which may, perhaps, be reduced to two—that, in the first place, His Highness, through his servants, directly tampered with the servants at the Residency, and other persons attached to the Residency, at Baroda, for improper purpose, and, in the second place, that His Highness, both directly and by the agency of his servants, instigated certain persons to commit the high and serious crime of attempting to poison the British Resident. In stating to the Commission the main features of the evidence which will be adduced before them, I do not at present propose to give you any but the briefest summary of the case. Albeit this is not a judicial inquiry and the functions of the Commission will be discharged by way of report to the Government of India and not in giving judgment in this Court, I think it will be more convenient if in the present state of the inquiry I should simply state what the nature of the evidence is that will be laid before you, and tell you briefly who the witnesses are by whom that evidence will be given. There are matters referred to in the Notification just read which are of great importance, but which shall be used by me only for the purpose of fixing dates. For instance, in regard to the principal matter mentioned in the Notification—namely, the assembly of a previous Commission of Inquiry at Baroda—I refer to it only to fix the date at which the evidence shows that the attempts to tamper with the Residency servants began to be made. That Commission assembled under orders issued by the Government of India on the 23rd October 1873, and met in Baroda during the two following

months of November and December. It was during these two months that by means of two jassoos or confidential servants named Salim and Yeshwuntrao,—one a Mahomedan and the other a Hindoo— that negotiations were opened with certain of the Residency servants. These negotiations were not confined to the mere formal official servants of the Residency, but extended to the private servants of the Resident, who was Colonel Phayre, and his wife. At the time to which I refer Mrs. Phayre was resident in Baroda. Her ayah was the first person with whom these negotiations were made. This ayah subsequently became the servant of Mrs. Boevey, Mrs. Phayre's daughter. This ayah, whose name is Ameena, had been for a considerable time in the service of Colonel Phayre's wife, and she seems to have enjoyed the confidence of her mistress, and we shall find it in evidence that she used to visit His Highness Mulharao in the city. We shall show that these visitations were made on three occasions. The first occasion was during the sitting of the Commission, and consequently towards the end of 1873. The second visit was made after the close of the proceedings of the Commission and after the return of His Highness Mulharrao and Colonel Phayre from a visit to Nowsaree in May 1874. The third visit was at a later period—a period fixed by the ayah with reference to the Mahomedan month Ramzan, and not long before the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre was made. On these three occasions the ayah was introduced to the presence of his Highness the Gaekwar. She saw him, and personally conversed with him. That she was conducted to his presence by one or other of the two confidential jasoos before alluded to, and that she did go to the Palace (or Havelee) on these three occasions, will be established in evidence by the testimony of persons who accompanied her on these occasions. On the first occasion she was accompanied by a chobdar of the Residency, Faizoo Ramzan, and she was driven from the camp from a point near the little school leading from the Residency to the railway station by certain drivers. On the first occasion to which I have referred—namely, during the sittings of the Commission—she was driven by Kharbaree Poonjabhoy, was accompanied by the chobdar, and was introduced by the jassoos to the Gaekwar. She will tell you that she was asked to endeavour to get Mrs. Phayre to use her influence with her husband Colonel Phayre on behalf of His Highness Mulharrao in certain matters then pending between His Highness and Colonel Phayre, and that shortly afterwards she was taken to the Palace by Salim and Shaik Khureem, and again introduced to his Highness the Gaekwar, with whom she had another conversation. On the third occasion she was again induced to go by Salim, and she was driven by a cart-driver named Shaik Daood and accompanied by her boy named Chotoo. On that occasion a more important conversation than that which had taken place previously was held, and I think it will be best for me if I leave the Court to hear that ayah's story from her own lips. The Commission will understand from the statements I have made that these three visits of the ayah to the Gaekwar will be spoken to by persons other than this ayah, who will, I believe, establish beyond doubt that those visits were made. On the first occasion it does not appear that any pecuniary present was made to the ayah. On the second occasion she did receive money. A sum of Rs. 200 was paid to Yeshwuntrao, of which one-half was paid to Khureem and the other half to the ayah. On the third occasion a further payment of Rs. 50 was made to her. In further corroboration of this statement I propose to call Shaik Abdool, the husband of the ayah, to whom she related what had passed between her and the Maharaja. This can be done under section 157 of the Evidence Act. But not only does the evidence of this ayah find support from the verbal testimony I have just stated; but most important corroboration, I think, will be found in certain documents which were discovered in the ayah's room after her arrest. These documents consist of four letters. Two of them are addressed by the ayah to her husband, and two by the husband to the ayah, and they all point most conclusively to the establishment of communications between the ayah and the Maharaja by means of Salim and Yeshwuntrao. Of the authenticity of these letters I think the Commission can have very little doubt. The circumstances under which these letters were found will be detailed to the Commission. The writing of the two letters addressed by the husband to the ayah will be described by the husband, who recognised his own hand-writing. That they were despatched through the post appears to be clear from the postal marks.

Serjeant Ballantine said he wished to guard himself against the supposition that he concurred that these letters were evidence in the case. It would probably be his duty at a subsequent part of the proceedings to contend that these letters could not be evidence in the case. If, however, the learned Advocate-General contented himself with asserting that the letters were admissible as evidence, and did not go on to state their substance till produced in evidence, he would content himself with making no objections at present.

The Advocate-General—I shall certainly contend that these letters are most important evidence in the case, but at present, in deference to the opinion expressed by the learned Serjeant, I shall do no more than allude to them as a mere corroboration of the ayah's story.

Serjeant Ballantine signified his concurrence in the course proposed to be followed by the Advocate General.

The Advocate-General resumed :—No doubt the ayah will be subjected by my learned friend Serjeant Ballantime to a severe cross-examination, but I think it right to state here in regard to her evidence that at the time her preliminary statement was made she was suffering from severe illness and considered by medical men in attendance on her to be in danger of her life, and I cannot help thinking that that circumstance will have an important influence on the mind of the Commission in determining the amount of weight which ought to be attached to her evidence. I have now introduced to the attention of the Commission the fact of two persons at the Residency, one a private person and one an official—namely, the ayah Ameena and Shaik Khureem—receiving presents of money from the Maharaja for the assistance they were expected to give him. Another of the Residency servants, with regard to whom attempts at bribery were made is, Pedro de Souza, Colonel Phayre's butler, who had been in Colonel Phayre's service for twenty-five years. Some individuals entered into negotiations with him, and although he states that he refused to go to the Palace he received from the servants of the Gaekwar a present of Rs. 60 bawasee, equal to about Rs. 50 Government of India currency. I now come to a more important class of evidence, and that is evidence connected not merely with the attempt to obtain information of what was going on at the Residency but with the attempt of Colonel Phayre. I think the Commission will have no doubt that such attempt was made. I think the Commission will also have no doubt that it was only by the mercy of God that the attempt was frustrated. It appears that that attempt took place on the 9th November last, but we have evidence to show that similar attempts had been made on the two days previous. The agency employed for this purpose was that of certain officers, peons attached to the Residency, notably a havildar named Rowjee. Communications appear to have been opened with him by Salim and Yeshwuntrao before the Commission sat, and these communications appear to have been entered upon in September 1873. He was taken by Salim to the Palace, and then, according to his statement, was asked to supply information of what was being done at the Residency during the sitting of the Commission. That he agreed to do. For his assistance in the object he had in view he was asked to get hold of the jemadar, named Nursoo, who had served under many successive Residents. According to his statements he, during the period the Commission sat in Baroda, paid three visits to the Palace, on each occasion of which he had an interview with the Maharaja and conversed directly with His Highness. After the Commission had concluded its labours, and before His Highness the Maharaja and Colonel Phayre had visited Nowsaree, Rowjee visited the Maharaja three times, and about the same time, being about to celebrate his marriage, he received a present of Rs. 500 from the Maharaja through Yeshwuntrao. At Nowsaree he continued his communications with the Maharaja and his servants. After his return from Nowsaree he continued in the same course, and, not long after his return from Nowsaree, a sum of Rs. 800 was handed over by the same Yeshwuntrao to Nursoo, who had been induced to join on this occasion, and this money was divided between Nursoo, Rowjee, and one Jugga, a punkawallah, who had ample means of hearing what was said at the Residency table, and who seemingly at the close of the day used to put his information in the form of a letter which was handed by him to Rowjee, by Rowjee to Yeshwuntrao, and by the last to the Maharaja. After the arrest of Salim he was handed over by His Highness the Maharaja to the British authorities, and upon his house being searched by Mr. Hormusjee Wadia, who was then fouzdar, a bundle of papers was discovered and sealed up. Upon examination of the bundle some of these news-letters were discovered. Three are in my possession. One of them is admittedly in the handwriting of Jugga, the punkawallah, and the other two are in a handwriting which has not yet been identified. Lest the learned Serjeant should make the same objection that he made regarding the four letters found in the possession of the ayah, I shall not allude to the contents of those letters further in the meantime, though afterwards I shall endeavour to induce the Commission to receive them. As I have already stated a present of Rs. 500 was made to Rowjee at the time of his marriage. A subsequent present of either Rs 300 or Rs. 400 was made to Rowjee after his return from Nowsaree. I shall call evidence to show that at the time it is alleged that these payments were made, Rowjee, though in receipt of only a small income for his official services, was in possession of considerable sums of money, spent considerable sums in ornaments, and lived in a style quite inconsistent with the wages he was getting for his services. I shall also prove that in his visits to the Palace he was accompanied sometimes by Jugga the punkawalla, and at times by a man named Kabhia, whom, he says, he used to take with him, because he was afraid to go into the city at night by himself. When he obtained these ornaments, will be established by the evidence of friends who bought them, and by the two goldsmiths who made them. With regard to the Jemadar I shall show that he, while in attendance on Colonel Phayre at Nowsaree, received from the Maharaja, through Yeshwantrao, Rs. 250 as a present, and, after his return from Nowsaree, received his proportion of the Rs. 800 which I have already mentioned as having been divided between him, Rowjee, and Jugga. I think, therefore, that the Commission, if they believe these witnesses, will have little doubt that communications for improper purposes were made by H. H. the Maharaja, both directly and by his agents, with some of the servants employed by Colonel Phayre or attached to the Residency, and that bribes were received by those servants for the purpose of obtaining from them the information to which I have referred. In regard to some of the communications which were so made by Rowjee, either himself directly or by means of the news-letters written by Jugga, evidence will be obtained from the letters themselves should the Commission determine to receive them. In regard to other matters of great importance, other evidence will be given by witnesses—from one, at all events,—who received a privileged communication and read its contents to His Highness. Among documents communicated in a similar way there was at least one official document of considerable importance, to which I shall not at present refer further. I come now to the most important branch of the case—the attempt to poison Colonel Phayre. That attempt was discovered by Colonel Phayre on the 9th November, although it would appear from the evidence given that two previous attempts had been made to poison Colonel Phayre on 6th and 7th November. The person by whom the poison was attempted to be administered was Rowjee, the havildar of peons, to whom I have already once or twice referred. The method employed for administering the poison was this. Colonel Phayre was in the habit, every morning after a walk or a ride, of proceeding to his office adjoining the main building of the Residency, where he had dressing accommodation. It was the duty of one of his servants named Abdoola to prepare every morning a tumbler of sherbet made of pummelow juice. Abdoola will tell you how he made this sherbet and disposed of it. He used to put it on a table in Colonel Phayre's inner room and there leave it for his master. Upon the morning in question Abdoola prepared this sherbet as usual. Of the various servants who were employed about the house it appears to have been the duty of Govind hamal to attend to this particular room. I shall call Govind, and he will tell you how he was occupied on this morning. Rowjee, though he had no immediate occupation in that room, was in the habit of going into it from time to time either to arrange pens or paper, or do some other little duties, so that his going into the room would not be calculated to excite suspicion. The position which he used to occupy in the Residency was on the outer verandah, where a bench was placed for the accommodation of peons, and from that bench Rowjee would have a view of Colonel Phayre's room, so that by simply remaining in the position ordinarily occupied by him he could see much that was done inside, and particularly what was done with the sherbet when Colonel Phayre returned from his morning exercise. On the morning in question, it will appear from Rowjee's own statement, he introduced into the goblet the method of administering the poison was as follows:—Having received it from certain persons he first of all made a solution of the poisonous compound in a small bottle and shook it so as to cause the particles of the poison to mix as thoroughly as possible with the water. He then poured this solution into the goblet of sherbet which stood ready for Colonel Phayre. That there was poison put into the goblet I do not think the Commission will have the slightest doubt. Colonel Phayre took two or three sips of the mixture. He did not like the taste. He thought it possible that the sherbet had been made from some bad pummelow, and threw a portion of it away. He sat down to work, and in a short time symptoms exhibited themselves which he had noticed on the two previous days the 6th and 7th, and which he had attributed to poorliness. His suspicions were roused. He experienced great nausea and a dizzy feeling in the head and other curious symptoms which led him to think that he had taken something that had disagreed with him. He examined the goblet and noticed a sort of sediment in the small quantity of sherbet left in the glass. He at once wrote to Dr. Seward, the Residency Surgeon, and asked him to come over to him. That note was given to a peon named Mahomed. When Dr. Seward heard the symptoms from Colonel Phayre he took away the goblet at once to his own residence and made an investigation of the contents of the glass, which satisfied him that the sediment was composed partly of arsenic and partly of some glittering substance which chemical authorities say was diamond dust. Not satisfied with this examination Dr. Seward sent the remains of the sherbet, with the tumbler, to Dr. Gray, Chemical Analyser to the Bombay Government, and Dr. Gray, after carefully examining the sediment, arrived at precisely the same conclusion as Dr. Seward. I think, therefore, that the Commission will have little doubt as to the scientific part of the evidence, and will agree that in this sherbet on the morning in question a poisonous dose was introduced which might have taken away the life of Colonel Phayre. I shall now proceed to connect the Maharaja and his servants with this attempt upon the life of Colonel Phayre. It will, I think, be found beyond a doubt by the Commission that on the morning of the 9th November the two men Yeshwuntrao and Salim, who had been employed in all the previous negotiations with the Residency servants, came unusually early to the Residency. Their presence there at this hour will be testified to by a number of witnesses. On being asked by one witness why they had come so early they said they had come with a present of fruit, as it was the Dewalee. But the excuse thus given will, I think, be shown to be deceptive, because it was not until long after their arrival at the Residency that this present of fruit arrived. It did not arrive until half-past eight in the morning, whereas these men came to the Residency somewhere about 6 o'clock. I have mentioned that Colonel Phayre sent a note to Dr. Seward by the peon named Mahomed. We find Salim at once addressing himself to Mahomed. He requested him to go into the town and buy him some biscuits. The peon consented, but delivered the note first to Dr. Seward and then went into the city. Whether he really went for the biscuits or to give information is a matter which the Commission must determine. Another point that I think I shall establish upon conclusive evidence is this.—after Colonel Phayre had tasted this sherbet and set down upon the table the glass containing the remains of it, and after the message had been sent to Dr. Seward, Salim went on his horse and rode at full speed to a part of the city in which Rowjee lived with Jugga. What he did there I am not in a position to state to the Commission, although I may say that evidence is furnished by the Maharaja himself in a statement he made to a witness called Damodhur Trimbuck or Damodhur Punt. I shall allow this statement to be made by the witness himself. But that he did go to the locality of the Palace will, I think, be proved beyond doubt. He returned to the Residency after this visit, where he saw the Assistant Resident, Mr. Crawley-Boevey, with whom he had some conversation. I now come to another class of evidence in regard to this part of the case. I have said that the poisonous substance intended to be administered to Colonel Phayre was arsenic. Of the poisonous qualities of arsenic I need not tell you. But of the diamond dust I may mention that it has always been considered an efficacious means of destruction by the natives of this country. Dr. Norman Chevers in his "Manual of Medical Jurisprudence for India," says—"Although this material has no place in Dr. Taylor's treatise, it is certain that a belief in its deadly potency existed long ago in Europe, and that the same idea is at present of considerable prevalence in India." He then goes on to say that it is considered that the Powder of Succession of the Italian poisoners was diamond dust. He states that Benvenuto Cellini relates that an attempt was made to poison him, when in prison at Rome, by the administration of pounded diamond in his food, &c., and gives a number of other illustrations tending to show that in India diamond dust was considered a competent poison. We are able to trace the source from which this diamond dust and arsenic was procured. The evidence of Damodhur Punt, who formerly held the office of Private Secretary to the Gaekwar and also had charge of His Highness's private treasury, will prove that an application was made to him direct by the Maharaja to obtain arsenic. Damodhur Punt tried to obtain two tolas from the Fouzdaree, which was then under the control of Mr. Hormusjee Wadia, but although a written order was sent for this poison, and it was said it was wanted for a horse, the poison was not supplied. Damodhur Punt, however, states that he subsequently obtained the required quantity from a Borah, and by direction of the Gaekwar gave it to Salim. With regard to the diamond dust Damodhur Punt will tell you that it was purchased from Hemchund Futteychund, a jeweller, and that by direction of His Highness the Gaekwar it was given to Yeshwuntrao, Salim's associate. The arsenic and diamond dust thus obtained appear to have been compounded together and handed over by Salim to Rowjee on two occasions. The witnesses Nursoo and Rowjee will state that it was by the express directions of Mulharrao that Salim was ordered to give these powders to them. The first supply came to Salim from Nursoo, who handed the powders over to Rowjee, and it would seem that the powder thus supplied was, it can be shown, administered to Colonel Phayre on the 7th November. That powder, as I have already said, did not take effect, and Salim and Rowjee, when they next saw His Highness, say that they were somewhat severely blamed by the Maharaja, who complained that the poison had not been efficacious. On the same occasion that he made this complaint, he said he would send for a further supply, and that further supply was handed over by Salim to Nursoo, who in his turn gave it to Rowjee. Rowjee said that of the powders so obtained, some of them were used and some remained with him. What remained with him was

Rowjee was arrested upon suspicion. His belt was taken from him, and in a small pocket under one of the cross pieces a small packet was found wrapped up in paper which was found by Dr. Gray to contain seven grains of white arsenic. Authorities show that a fatal dose of arsenic is contained in two or three grains. But in this small packet there were, as I have told you, seven grains. Of course it must be obvious to the Commission, and to all who have heard the statement I have been making, that the evidence against His Highness will depend very much upon the degree of credibility to be attached to Damodhur Punt, Nursoo, and Bowjee in regard to this attempt upon the life of Colonel Phayre; but I think that when the Commission has heard the manner in which that evidence has been given, and the entire absence of any connection between the three persons, who have each told their story independently of one another, and yet with a large amount of agreement, it will be seen that albeit a certain amount of doubt must attach to the testimony of persons giving their evidence under the circumstances of the witnesses just named, nevertheless the witnesses are telling a true story. I may say that the statements of Rowjee and Damodhur Punt were made under a promise of a free pardon, yet that of Nursoo Jemadar was made voluntarily after he had been told that no pardon would be granted to him. The evidence of Nursoo will, therefore, be a very important element in the considerations which will lead the Commission to form an opinion upon this case. There is one other circumstance in regard to Nursoo. He had been many years in the service of the Residency and held a high position among the official servants at the Residency. After he had given his evidence under the circumstances I have stated, he felt so strongly the disgrace he had incurred, and the falsity of allegiance of which he had been guilty, that he attempted to drown himself. There is a deep well near the Residency. One day he broke away from his guards and jumped into the well, from which he was rescued by the police. I think that if the Commission were to visit this well and took evidence as to its size and depth, it will conclude that Nursoo must have intended self-destruction when he leaped into it. But the evidence of Damodhur Punt not only corroborates the evidence of Nursoo and Rowjee, but is supported by most important documentary evidence derived from the accounts of the personal private expenditure of the Maharaja. I shall be able to lay before the Commission a number of these accounts, which were kept with the regularity which always distinguishes the accounts of the natives of this country— the minute particularity which is so remarkable. I shall be able to shew the payments which were made out of the private purse to Yeshwuntrao and Salim. I shall be able to shew that most of these payments were made on dates corresponding most nearly to those on which payments to the ayah, Nursoo and Rowjee were made. The sums are not exactly, although they are nearly the same, but I think it is not an unreasonable inference from the sums entered and the sums disbursed that the disbursing persons retained a portion in their possession. I shall shew that subsequent to the enquiry being instituted into this attempt to poison Colonel Phayre, by order of the clerks and officers who had charge of these accounts, clumsy attempts were made to deface these entries by pouring ink over the places where Salim's name occurred; but the object of it I think cannot be doubted by the Commission. I shall show, moreover, from these accounts how the payment, or a part of the payment was made to the jeweller Hemchund who furnished the diamonds which were eventually powdered into the diamond dust. And with regard to these accounts I shall show from the entries how the monies were disbursed, and that such entries entirely correspond with the statement made by Damodhur Punt with regard to them at the time when he had no access to these accounts, and when he was speaking from memory with regard to them.

I shall show from these entries how the monies were obtained.

The payment made to Hemchund Futteychund was a payment of about Rs. 3,000, and there are a number of cross entries in regard to that payment which I may perhaps here shortly describe. There was an account kept called the Saving Account—Kasgee. Two items from that account were appropriated to the payment to Hemchund of the Rs. 3,000, which he was to receive in part settlement of his claim for the diamond supplied. One of these items was an item to saving upon the discount in respect of goods supplied to the Gaekwar's Commissariat, and that amounted to Rs. 1,856-12-3 from which Rs. 150 was to be deducted for oil for lighting the tower over the gateway which adjoins the Palace. And there is an endorsement in the handwriting of Damodher Punt, directing that this sum shall be credited to the Kasgee account on the 10th of Magsur Vud. The other item was an item of Rs. 1,926-1 realized by the sales of coins given as nuzzeranas, and that was ordered to be credited on the 8th of Magsur Vud, two days before the previous item. For the payment to the jeweller an entry was made, not in so many accounts shewing payments to the jeweller, but showing payments of an entirely different character. These two sums were the aggregate of those two sums which were directed on the 8th Magsur Vud to be paid to one Rameshwur, the manager of the Swami Narrayen's Temple, in order to give a feast to a number of Brahmins, but no such feast was given. The entries will show that the total derived from these two sums was, in point of fact, applied to the payment of Rs. 3,000 to the jeweller Hemchund. It will not also fail to be noted by the Commission that the order directing this total sum to be paid to Rameshwur for the feast to be given to the Brahmins is dated on the day previous to that on which one of the items was brought to account—the one being brought to account on the 9th and the other on the 8th! The order for payment of the two bears date the 8th? Hemchund the jeweller will of course be called and his evidence will I think be important as showing the way in which this purchase of diamonds was sought to be kept secret. He will tell the Commission that he was applied to and that he really consented to take out a portion of his own books in order that this entry might be cancelled. His books will be produced and he will state to the Commission the circumstances under which his books were tampered with and by whose desire they were so tampered with.

I now come to another piece of evidence which I think has a material bearing upon the case as affecting His Highness personally. It was the habit of His Highness to visit Colonel Phayre, the Resident, twice a week—on Monday and on Thursday. The attempt to poison; as I have already stated took place on the 9th November—which was a Monday—and on the Monday His Highness paid the usual visit. Colonel Phayre was still suffering from the effects of what he had imbibed he had taken. He received His Highness as usual, and was much struck by His Highness in the course of conversation describing to him almost exactly the symptoms under which he was suffering, and saying that there was a great deal of sickness about the town of such a character as Colonel Phayre was at that very moment suffering from. He said that he had himself suffered in the same way. It is curious that such a conversation should take place. Colonel Phayre did not tell Mulharrao what he had taken or what his suppositions were at that time—he may have thought something had been put in his goblet. He had no definite idea that he had partaken of poison, not having then seen Dr. Seward. But if Damodhur speaks truthfully the Maharaja knew perfectly well then that the attempt had been made and had failed, because on his driving back from the Residency to the Palace he picked up Damodhur Punt on the road and had a conversation with him about it. That conversation Damodhur Punt will himself relate. I think it will strike the Commission that such an attempt as this—an attempt to poison the Resident—was a circumstance that would rapidly get wind in the town, it was a matter that could not remain long hid. It is curious, however, that it was not until the following Thursday when the second formal visit of the week came round that His Highness made the slightest allusion to Colonel Phayre on the subject. He did not go at once on hearing of the report nor did he communicate with Colonel Phayre. He waited till the time of his ordinary visit took place and then said he had heard of it on the previous day, Wednesday. On that occasion His Highness was accompanied by his then Dewan Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, and although a conversation then took place between Colonel Phayre and His Higeness in regard to the attempted poisoning, no formal communication on the subject took place until two days afterwards, namely, on the 14th November, on which occasion a Durbar yad was sent by the Maharajah to Colonel Phayre in these words:

Translation of Durbar Yad No. 2,057, dated 14th November 1874, received on that day in the evening at 5-45 P.M.

"At a formal interview with you the day before yesterday I learned from you the particulars about the attempt made by some bad man to poison you for which I am sorry, but it was the favor of God that his cruel design did not meet with success.

"If it becomes necessary for you to obtain any assistance in proving the criminal's guilt the same will be given. This is written for your information.

(Sd.) "R. PHAYRE, Col,, Resident.

Dated 14th November 1874."

The only comment I make upon that letter is that it is a curious circumstance that it comes so late. I have now gone through the main points in the evidence whiich I shall proceed to lay before the Commission.

I do not at present propose to do more than make this brief recapitulation of the points to which the witnesses' attention will be directed. After the witnesses have been heard upon the subject and the cross-examination of my learned friend, I believe I shall be allowed, with the sanction of his lordship, to proceed to sum up the evidence; and, in case my learned friend should call any witnesses, to reply on the whole case. I shall not further take up the time of the Court, but proceed to call witnesses without any further delay.

My name is Ameena. I remember the period when the Baroda Enquiry Commission was sitting. I was at that time in the service of Mrs. Phayre, the wife of the Resident, as an ayah, and I continued in her service until she went to England; and I then entered the service of Mrs. Boevey as an ayah. She was the daughter of Mrs. Phayre, and she lived at the Residency. I continued in her service until the time when Colonel Phayre went to Bombay. I know His Highness Mulharrow Guicowar. He was in the habit of coming twice a week to the Residency. Once while in the service of Mrs. Phayre I went to the Haveli (or palace) of the Maharaja. While I was in the service of Mrs. Boevey I went there on two occasions. I have not been long in Baroda, but I believe I went to the *old* Haveli of the Maharajah. I don't exactly remember when I went on the first occasion when I was in the service of Mrs. Phayre, but I think it was at about half-past 9 or 10 at night. That was about the time when the Commission was about to close. At that time I was living at the Residency. When I went from the Residency to the Haveli, I was accompanied by Faizoo, a chobdar. We went on foot as far as the well which is situated close to the school on the road to the city. We thence continued our journey in a vehicle which was waiting near the well. We (I and Faizoo) both went to the Haveli in that vehicle. Faizoo was a fellow-servant of mine at the Residency. He had been employed some time before me. I was newly employed at the time. [A peon was here shewn to the witness.] That man is the Faizoo of whom I have spoken. [The man admits that his name is Faizoo.] I had not seen anything of Baroda before. The gharee-walla drove up to some door or gateway and there stopped the gharee. After the gharee stopped Salim came. Salim, I, and Faizoo then went to the Haveli. I don't remember, but I think the distance was about 150 paces between where the gharee was stopped and the Haveli. Salim used to come with the Maharajah twice a week to the Residency. I and Faizoo and Salim walked from where the gharee had stopped to the Haveli, which we entered. We went [illegible]rs. When I and Salim went upstairs Salim desired [illegible]o wait a little while, and he would go and inform the Maharaja of my arrival. Salim returned [illegible]ish the Maharaja, when Salim told me to wait [illegible]lid so in a small place, where you can sit at the [illegible]he stairs. [The Interpreter explains that the [illegible]ay mean a landing-place.]

Witness—Something like a small place [illegible]ou can sit.

Mr. Melvill to Interpreter—Ask her [illegible]it.

Witness—Just above the stairs there [illegible]ace [Interpreter: She calls it a room—she [illegible]nglish word.] I did not observe that there [illegible]nd Faizoo were shewn into that small place [illegible]en speaking of, and were told to wait [illegible]vhile Salim went to inform the Maharaja [illegible]un-ed with the Maharaja; the latter [illegible]nch, I and Faizoo sat on the floor, Salim [illegible]ng. The Maharajah asked me whether I had [illegible]the madam sahib saying anything about the [illegible]ion. I said I know nothing and I have [illegible]Then the Maharaja said, "Do you say something [illegible]dam sahib on my behalf." I said, I cannot [illegible]g or explain anything. The Maharaja then asked [illegible]l the madam sahib say anything at any [illegible]me through Salim or through Yeshwuntrao [illegible]s all that took place as regards [illegible]ion. Then something occurred [illegible]izoo. Faizoo said something [illegible]n in the [illegible]ular [illegible]I

came twice a week to the Residency. (The *Interprete* explains that jassoos means a *messenger*.)

Mr. Melvill—It also means a spy. What is the meaning of jassoos down here?

Mr. Flynn—A messenger.

Mr. Melville—His Highness the Maharajah of Jeypore understands it in exactly the same way as I do—a spy—but it may have a different meaning down here.

Mr. Flynn—It is equal to chuprassie, a man who wears a belt, a peon.

Witness—When I left the Haveli, Faizoo, Salim and I returned to the place where the gharry was standing. Faizoo and I got into the gharry and we went home. The gharry stopped at the place where we first got into it, and then we got into it and went home. I said that I went twice to the Haveli, when I was in Mrs. Boevey's service. It was after the Maharajah returned from Nowsarree that I went.

Mr. Scoble—It will save some trouble if I mention that I and my learned friend, Serjeant Ballantyne, have agreed to accept the dates when the Maharajah was at Nowsaree as from the 2nd April to the 2nd May 1874. The return would be after the 16th May 1874.

Witness continues—It was in the month of June, after the Maharajah had returned from Nowsarree that I went to the Haveli. Salim asked me and Kurrim Naik to come. Kurrim Naik is a peon serving under Mr. Boevey. At that time Mr. and Mrs. Boevey were residing at that Residency. Mr. Boevey was at that time assistant to Colonel Phayre the Resident. Kurrim Naik accompanied me to the Haveli on that occasion—that was in consequence of a communication made by Salim. We went on foot as far as the spot near the school and there we got into a gharry. It was not in the day but at night. I don't remember the exact time, but I think it was 8, a quarter-past 8, or half-past 8. This happened a long time ago, so I have no clear recollection as to the time. When we got to the Haveli on this occasion the driver of the carriage went and called for Salim, who came. Then Salim, I, and Kurrim Naik got into the gharry. We went close to the Haveli near the staircase. It was raining a little at the time. Salim joined us somewhere near his house in the city. When we three arrived at the Haveli we all three alighted from the carriage and went upstairs. We went up one flight of stairs, and having got to the top of that flight, Salim desired me and Kurrim Naik to stop there. (Interpreter—She corrects herself.) We went up two flights of stairs. I and Kurrim Naik were told to stand there, and Salim would go and inform the Maharaja of our arrival. The Maharaja came and sat on the same bench on which he had sat on the previous occasion. We were asked to come upstairs. We went up another flight of stairs. We went up a few steps. I and Kurrim went and sat there opposite to where the Maharajah was seated on the bench. Salim stood. The Maharaja asked whether the madam sahib, meaning Mrs. Boevey, had said anything about the marriage which had taken place at Nowsarree. I said to the Maharaja that I had heard nothing about it. I further said that Mrs. Phayre had left for England. I said when she returns from England something good will happen. She is favourably disposed towards you, and so is Colonel Phayre. Then the Maharajah said to Kurrim Naik—"Do you say something to Mr. Boevey in my favour." I then said Mr. Boevey will not attend to anything which any one may say to him and Kurrim Naik said that he also could do nothing. I then made a salaam to the Maharajah and was about to go downstairs when I heard the Maharajah say to Salim, "Do you give them a sum." I understood that was in reference to a wedding, the Maharajah's marriage.

Mr. Inverarity—Did he give you any sum?

Witness—I have something more to say. Then after that, Salim, I, and Kurrim Naik went downstairs, and to the place where the gharry was standing. I heard Salim say to Kurrim,—"Do you go to-morrow to Yeshwuntrao's house in the evening." After that we got into the gharry and went home. On the evening of the following day, Kurrim Naik told me that he had brought Rs. 200 from Yeshwuntrao's house, where, he said, the money had been given to him by Salim. On the morning of the following day Kurrim gave me Rs. 100, and kept Rs. 100 for himself.

(The Commission was hereupon adjourned for half an hour.)

The Commissioners again met at o'clock, but H. H. the Gaekwar was not present during the remainder of the sitting. The witness, Ameena, was recalled and further examined by Mr. Inverarity, and said:—

I visited the Maharaja on the third occasion in the month of Ramzan. I left the Residency at about 8 or half-past 8 in the evening. I went because Salim came and told me that the Maharaja urgently wanted me to come and see him. No one accompanied me on the third occasion except a boy named Chotoo. My husband and Chotoo went on foot. My husband went by the road which leads to the bazaar, in order to get a gharry. I and Chotoo got into the gharry near a wud tree. His name is Shaik Abdoola. I and Chotoo first drove to a place called the Arab-khana (or Arab's house) near the Haveli. Salim had appointed the place where we were to go. (Mr. Flynn here explains that the month Ramzan would be from the 12th October until the 10th November. The driver of the gharry called out to Salim. Salim came. I and Salim entered the Haveli, and we went upstairs. Chotoo remained in the gharry and did not come with us. I and Salim went upstairs to the same place where we had sat on previous occasions. Salim called out to the Maharaja, and the latter came and sat on the same bench on which he had sat before. I had some conversation with him. As I am eating the salt of the British Government I am going to tell you everything. I shall not conceal anything. The Maharaja first asked me this—"Has the madam saheb been saying anything about the child." Mrs. Boevey was the madam saheb referred to, and the child was the son that was born to the Maharaja. I said "The madam saheb had said nothing, nor have I heard anything." And I said, "When the burra madam saheb comes, that is Mrs. Phayre, something good will occur to you. She and Colonel Phayre both wish you well." And I said to the Maharaja, "When the madam saheb comes back, something good will happen to you, do you attend to what the saheb says—don't be afraid." Salam said, "Can any charm be used?"

Mr Flynn:—Sansar is the word she used.

Mr. Melvill—That word is peculiar to this part of the country. The Maharaja of Jeypore is also unacquainted with it.

H. H. the Maharajah Scindia thought that for charm the word muntur would be used.

Witness continues—Salim first spoke about the char[illegible] Salim said, "Should a charm be used will the [illegible]med?" As for me I [illegible] exactly

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the saheb. (Mr. Flynn explains that jadoo means sorcery and that the witness means "Don't resort to the art of sorcery.") They will have no effect on saheb." The reason I gave for that is this, that the saheb logue had faith or trust in God. Then Salim said to me—(Witness weeps and while wiping her tears says—"What I am stating is the truth.") "Should anything be given to the saheb, what do you think the effect will be?"

Mr. Flynn—She means what will occur.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantyne—No, no, let us have what she says.

Witness—At that time I felt very much alarmed at hearing this, because before that I had heard something stated by two persons. I then said to the Maharaja, "I am going away." I don't see the Maharaja here now. Were he here he would probably corroborate what I say—(laughter.) Then Salim, addressing me said, "Do you hearken to what the Maharaja will tell you, and if you attend to it, you will have enough to live upon for the remainder of your life." Salim then said to me, "Your husband will also get employment, and you, too, will not have to serve any more." I said in return to Salim, "I have not been starving all this time. I have passed my life up to this time in serving the English." Just then as I was about to go away, I said to the Maharaja, "Don't you listen to what anybody may tell you to do to the saheb, for if anything injurious should happen to the saheb you will be ruined." It appeared to me that the Maharaja got angry at this, because he said to Salim "Take the ayah away," and Salim did so. I and Salim then went downstairs. I went to the place where the gharry had stopped. I and Chotoo then went home. We went in the gharry. as far as the wud tree. We alighted and walked home. I saw Salim again when he came with the Maharaja to the Residency. He came to me on that occasion to the dispense-room where the pantry is, and he said to me, "I have placed fifty rupees under your cot." I mean that he said kutcha rupees—Baroda rupees—they are inferior to Bombay rupees. My cot was in my room. I was not in my room then. I was at the bungalow. My room is in the Residency, near the kitchen. When he told me that, I went to my room, and under my bedding I found fifty rupees.

Mr. Inverarity—At the time that you made these three different visits at the Haveli, was your husband Abdoola living with you or not?

Witness—My husband was not living with me at that time.

Mr. Inverarity.—At the time of the three visits was your husband in Bombay or not?

Witness—He was in Bombay on the occasion on which I made the first visit to the Haveli. On the occasion of the second visit he was in the service of Major Blakeman here in Baroda. On the third occasion he was then living with me in my house. By my house, I mean my room at the Residency. I informed my husband that I had been to the Maharaja on two occasions. I told him myself the first occasion when I went, and the other occasion when the Maharaja returned from Nowsaree. As for the third occasion, I don't remember where my husband was—whether he was at Mahableshwar or not I cannot say. When I and my husband were living apart we corresponded together. The first letter was written when I went to Bombay.

Mr. Inverarity—Can you recognise that letter again if you saw it?

Witness—I do not know how to write.

Sir Richard Couch—We don't know when she went to Bombay.

Witness—I went to Bombay when Mrs. Phayre went when she was going to England in the month of March. I got one Syed Abdool Rahim to write the first letter for me. I call him Rahim Syed. I am not sure whether that is his proper name. I can neither read nor write.

Mr. Inverarity—I propose to have the letter read out to the witness by Mr. Flynn and to ask her whether that is the letter she instructed this man to write.

The President—In that way you will be putting the letter before us before it has been shown who wrote it.

Mr. Inverarity—Then I will ask to be allowed to call the witness again.

The President—You had better do that.

Mr. Inverarity (to witness)—When did you write the second letter?

Sir R. Couch—You had better say, when did you get the second letter written?

Mr. Inverarity—When did you get the second letter written—during the same visit?

Witness—It was while I was in Bombay, when Mrs. Phayre went to England. I got it written by the same person, Rahim Syed. I sent those letters to my husband by post. I don't remember receiving any letters from my husband. It has happened a long time before, and I don't remember whether my husband sent me any letter or not, but one of the letters which I had got written was returned to me by the Post Office. I believe you (Mr. Inverarity) have got it there.

Sir R. Couch—You were asked what you did with it, not where it is now.

Mr. Flynn—The witness wishes to explain about these letters.

Sir R. Couch—Ask her whether, when she got that letter from the Post Office, she tore it up or what she did with it.

Witness—I tore it up. I think I sent my husband two letters from Bombay—though I am not sure as to that—and one letter to him while he was at Mahableshwar. This is my impression. I am not sure. I remember making a statement before Mr. Souter. At that time I was very ill and Dr. Seward is aware what the state of my health was then. I was under his care, he put a plaster on my stomach and leeched me.

Cross-examined by Mr. Sergeant Ballantyne:—

Q—What did you do with the fifty rupees that you found under your bedding? A—I spent them during the month of Ramzan. I gave some money to mendicants—religious mendicants—fakeers. I gave the mendicants a feast.

Q—Was your husband living with you at that time? A—Yes, he was.

Q—Did he know of these rupees? A—Yes, he knew of them; but I had possession of them and I spent them.

Mr. Melvill.—I think she means more than that—that she was in the habit of spending the money.

Mr. Flynn—Yes, she means that.

Witness—I used to give my husband money to go to the bazaar.

Mr. Melvill—Her expression was that she used to manage the expenditure.

Mr. Flynn—Yes, make the expenditure.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantyne—Did you tell your husband that you found the money under the bed? A—Yes, I did tell him.

Q.—Did you tell him that Salim had put it there? A—Yes, I told him that. You don't suppose that I am telling lies [begins to weep], I have been five times to England. [Laughter.] [Witness weeps and produces her certificates as to character].

Q—I am sure I have done nothing to make you cry. Did you tell your husband why this present of fifty rupees was made to you? A—I told my husband that Kurreem Naik had said that it was a present given to me on the occasion of a marriage.

Q—Then you did not tell your husband that it was an inducement to poison Colonel Phayre? A—There was never anything said about poison.

Q—But didn't you understand that there was a suggestion that Colonel Phayre should be poisoned? A—No, I didn't understand anything of the kind.

Q—Not at the third interview? A—The conclusion I came to was in consequence of what those two men had said to me. Pedro and Rowjee were their names.

Q—Now answer this question—was it from what those two men told you, or was it from what the Maharajah and Salim had said at the third interview that you thought that? A—It was from what those two men previously told me, that this occurred to me.

Q—Then if those two men had told you nothing, should you have thought that the Maharaja intended to poison Colonel Phayre? A—I should not have understood that the Maharaja intended that poison should be used.

Q—When did you hear this talk about the two persons—from these two men Pedro and Rowjee? A—These two men were in great favour with the Maharaja.

Q—When did you hear anything from these two men about poisoning? A—Pedro and Rowjee were not the persons who told me all this. There were two other persons.

Q—Then why did you tell me it was Pedro and Rowjee? A—I was not thinking of what I was saying at the time.

Q—Are you quite well now or under the care of any doctor? A.—I am not quite well yet—my arms and legs are swollen (laughter).

Q—Well now, as it was not Pedro or Rowjee, who was it? A—Kurrim Naik and the Cazee of Chandwud were the persons who told me.

Q—When did they tell you? A—About a month before that third interview with the Maharaja, but they did not mention the name of the sahib.

Q—How did you come to think that they meant the saheb? A—It struck me that Colonel Phayre was intended.

Q—Did you tell either your mistress or Colonel Phayre of what you believed was intended? A—How can I tell them without any ground for telling them.

Q—Did you tell them is what I asked you? A—I I did not tell them.

Q—Did it not occur to you that your master might get poisoned, and that you might save him by telling him? A—I didn't think any one in our bungalow would poison him.

Q—Was that the reason you did not tell him then? A—I swear that I had no other reason for that.

Q.—What made you think of Pedro and Rowjee? It was not your legs and arms or anything of that kind that made you think of Pedro and Rowjee?—A.—Those who gave me the information about Pedro and Rowjee told me that they were much in favor with the Maharajah but I don't think that Pedro and Rowjee would make the attempt to poison the saheb.

Q.—What had it to do with the question of poisoning Colonel Phayre that Pedro and Rowjee were in great favor with the Maharaja. A.—I was not aware that such things as these took place in the territories of native princes. I never heard of such an occurrence before.

Q.—Was that the reason you did not mention it to your master or to your mistress because you had such faith in native princes? A.—Yes, I did not think that such a thing would happen to a Saheb. Q.—But you told us, you know, that you were very much frightened at what the Maharaja and Salim had said to you because you thought it indicated poison. Were you very much frightened? A—I really was much frightened.

Q—What frightened you? A—I felt frightened from what I heard from those two men whom I have mentioned.

Q—Did you believe it was true what these two men told you? A—I had no grounds on which I could say it was true. I thought it was mere bazaar gup.

Q—But if you thought it was mere bazaar gossip, what frightened you? A—I felt frightened when I was before the Maharaja on that occasion. I thought if I were to mention it, I might be killed outright.

Q—Who did you think would kill you? A—I, being a woman, was very much frightened at the time. I did not think as to who would kill me.

Q—But you were very much frightened. As you were very much frightened and thought it possible you might be killed, why did not you tell your master and mistress because they might be killed, you know? A—How could I state that to them. I didn't think that anybody in the bungalow would do such a thing.

Q.—You did tell your husband, didn't you, about this suggestion of poisoning? A.—I said to my husband that I thought something might be given.

Q—To poison the Resident, Colonel Phayre? A—I did tell my husband this; but it occurred to me that no one in the bungalow would do such a thing.

Q.—When did you tell your husband?—how soon after your third visit to the Maharaja? A.—I don't remember how long after the third occasion.

Q.—Well, then, you must try to remember it. I want particularly to know it. A.—I did not mention poison to my husband at all. I said that something might be given. I don't remember whether I mentioned anything to him about poison.

Q.—Try and recollect. A.—I don't remember telling that I said anything about poison to my husband.

Q—What did you tell your husband on the subject of your third interview? A—I mentioned to him that it had been said to me that something might be given to the saheb to turn his heart in order that the saheb might be induced to do some good for the Maharaja.

Q—How long after the third interview was it that you told your husband this? That is what I began with and is what I want to get the date of? A—On the day following that on which I had the interview with the Maharajah. I said nothing to him the night before about it.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantyne here intimated that he was about to enter into some other matter which would involve dates, and as he could not be expected to finish his cross-examination for some time, he thought it would be better, if not inconvement to the President and their highnesses, to adjourn.

This suggestion being concurred in unanimously, the Commissioners rose at half-past four o'clock.

ARRIVAL OF MAHARAJA SCINDIA.

BARODA, 23RD FEBRUARY.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Maharaja of Gwalior's arrival in Baroda was the occasion of a greater tumasha at the station than has taken place there for a considerable time past. A brigade order was issued in the forenoon, requesting officers of the garrison to accompany the Commandant of the Field Force to the station on the occasion of Scindia's arrival. Many obeyed this request, but when they reached the station they found that the train would not be in for some hours, and so they returned. Not so the natives, however, who, having heard much about the Maharaja of Gwalior, were determined to get a glimpse of him. For several hours before the Maharaja arrived, the front of the station was crowded with natives. The picture presented to the eye was something like the following:—In the distance lay bright forests; on the broken ground to the left, and stretching down to the margin of the belt of trees, stood many of the Gaekwar's irregular cavalry, distinguished by the seediness of their dress and the bright colours of their rope bridles; many bullock carts, some with domes, others like small omnibuses, and five large elephants covered with scarlet cloths; in front stretched the road to the native city, along each side of which thousands of natives sat with their hands drooping over their knees; the space more immediately adjoining the station was occupied on the left by, carriages and restive horses; a company of the Gaekwar's 2nd Infantry with band and colours and an *omnium gatherum* of natives, and on the right by yellow-puggareed specimens of the Railway Police and a small escort of the 1st Lancers, all of whom were fine-looking men. Inside the station the scene was equally one of commotion. A full company of the 22nd N. I. with band and colours moved in the vicinity of their piled arms, while groups of English officers and native officials waited anxiously for the arrival of the great men, and (for want of anything better to do) amused themselves by examining two tawdry-looking state palkees, the poles of which were tipped with a silver dragon's head, adorned in the centre by what was either a large emerald or a bit of green glass. These palkees had been sent for the reception of Scindia's Ranees, who, however, fortunately did not require them. Among the gentlemen present we noticed General Sir Richard Meade, Colonel Jacob (commanding Baroda Field Force), Major Watts (Staff Officer), Colonel Nuttall (22nd Regiment), Colonel Herbert (7th Fusiliers), Major Jenkins (commanding squadron 1st Bombay Lancers), Mr. Richey (C.S.), Captain Jackson, Dr. Mackie, Lieutenant Ray, Sir Dinkur Rao, Shunkurao Baba (Scindia's Dewan), General Devine (of the Gaekwar's army), &c. A good deal of curiosity was exhibited regarding Sir Dinkur Rao and Scindia's Dewan, but they were much like other native gentlemen, excepting that the knight seemed to be a very spare tall Hindoo with a curious white silk quilted coat, and the Dewan had but one eye.

At a quarter-past five (Bombay time), Mr. Wilkinson, Resident Engineer, intimated that the special train was signalled, and in a few minutes more the special train, the windows of which were filled with the strange faces of the Maharaja's attendants, while now and again a matchlock or a native sword gleamed from them, had drawn up alongside the platform, opposite a piece of carpet which had been laid down from the edge of the platform to the steps of the State carriage in waiting for the reception of His Highness. Scindia was observed standing on the little verandah at the end of his carriage long before the train came to a stand-still, and so eager was he to place his foot once more on *terra firma* that he jumped down while the train was moving slowly. Sir Richard Meade gave him a most cordial welcome, embracing him twice, and apparently kissing each of Scindia's black whiskers. The Maharaja was then introduced to the other gentlemen present, and while he was doing so the idle spectators had ample opportunities of admiring the three chains which he wore on his neck, one of pearls, one of large emerald drops, and the third, which was spread upon his chest, of magnificent diamonds. Two very large and pure diamonds also sparkled in his ears. After a brief conversation with Sir Richard Meade, Scindia moved on to the state carriage, and drove off to Muckunpoora, five miles away, accompanied by Mr. Richey and Major Bannerman (who had travelled with him from Indore), while the bands played up, and a salute was fired from a battery stationed under some trees behind the Residency. As representing the military, Major Jenkins followed in a carriage which, after the manner of durbar gharries, broke down among the dust shortly after its departure from the station. Other carriages followed rapidly, and in a few minutes all had disappeared into the native city excepting two closed carriages, which were evidently intended for Scindia's ladies. The Dewan remained behind to look after them. After some delay, caused by one of the horses in the foremost carriage amusing itself by lying down and kicking its companion, the ladies appeared and were ushered into their respective conveyances under circumstances of jealous secrecy, their palkees being carried up close to the carriage door, while a large white sheet was drawn over both carriage and palkee, so that not even a vestige of their garments could be seen by the most inquisitive members of the public. The palkees were something wonderful to behold, one being covered with green velvet richly embroidered with gold, and the other with purple velvet embroidered in the same magnificent fashion. One of the ladies was the Ranee whom Scindia married at Gwalior two or three days ago, and the other was a lady whom he married about a year ago. Both were accompanied to Muckunpoora Palace by a large rabble of followers, horsemen, and foot-runners, before, behind, and on each side. Inside the station plenty of work devolved upon the officials in unloading Scindia's baggage, which consisted of a large collection of various articles, from hogspears, tents, lotahs, and silver-footed bedsteads, to eleven large leaden vessels containing Ganges water, which is intended solely for the use of the Maharaja and his family. It is to be hoped that no harm will come to anybody from the use of these leaden vessels, which are scarcely what a chemist would approve for holding water in. Some difficulty with Scindia's followers was experienced by the railway officials, as at first they refused to move from their carriages because they believed they had lost their commanding officers; but at last the officials succeeded in inducing them to get out, and in a few minutes afterwards a motley collection of armed human beings, many of them wearing funny otterskin caps divided in the middle, were struggling through the native town on their way to Muckunpoora.

In the evening Colonel Sir Lewis Pelly visited His Highness, who returned the visit this morning a few minutes before the sitting of the Special Commission of Inquiry.